The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Appeal of the French Government to All the Neutral Powers.

Intervention Asked in Behalf of Peace on Reasonable Terms.

Prussian Advance Guard Knocking at the Gates of Laon.

Determination of the City to Resist.

The Enemy Marching on Paris in Three Corps d'Armee.

Informal Recognition of the Republic of France by Our Government.

Joyful Demonstrations in Paris in Consequence.

Declaration of the Republic of Italy in Florence.

PARIS—NOTES.

General Feeling in Favor of Peace—Prussia's Opportunity—Spain Asked to Make Common Cause With France—Refusal of Prim.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The general feeling is in favor of peace. The journals speak openly of it, and if Prussia is not unreasonable, an armistice will soon be made. It is believed that President GRANT has offered mediation. The Republic was declared at Lyons some hours in advance of the declaration at Paris.

PRUSSIANS IN PARIS.

Prussians in full uniform were seized in the square of Odéon last night. The Prussian Army is massing within two or three day's march of Paris.

PRIM ANTI-REPUBLICAN.

The NEW-YORK TIMES' correspondent at Madrid writes that a Committee of Republicans called on Gen. PRIM, and demanded that Spain make common cause with France and declare a Republic. PRIM refused, and is taking measures against the Republican movement. He has in Madrid sixty pieces of artillery and 24,000 men.

The Death of McMahon—Marshal Canrobert Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The death of Marshal MCMAHON is regarded as a national calamity. Marshal CANROBERT has been wounded. The relics of MCMAHON'S corps are pouring into Paris.

The circular of JULES FAVRE to the foreign diplomatic agents shows evidence of a design to treat with the enemy.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Laon Summoned by the Advance Guard of the Enemy—The City Determined to Resist—Positions of the Invading Armies—Minister Gambetta's Latest Bulletin.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The following official advices are made public. A dispatch from the Prefect of Aisne to Minister GAMBETTA, dated Laon, Sept. 7, says:

"A flag of truce, preceding three *corps de armée*, from Rethel, Chateau Porcien and Rheims, has just been conducted to the citadel, and has addressed to the General Commanding a summons, in the name of the King of Prussia, who left Rethel this morning. The advance guard of one corps should now be in the neighborhood of Soissons. The reconnoitering party which was driven back yesterday belonged to this corps."

THE SITUATION.

The Minister of the Interior has issued the following circular to Prefects of Departments:

The enemy is advancing on Paris in three *corps d'armée*, one of which has arrived at Soissons, in the Department of Aisne. The advance guard of this corps has summoned Laon, which shuts its gates and resists.

The interruption of telegraphic communication with Epernay and Chateau Thierry indicate the presence of the enemy at those points. Communication continues with Mézières, Epinal and Mulhouse.

There is no news from BAZAINE.

The news of the death of MCMAHON has not been officially confirmed.

At Paris, order is perfect. The inhabitants received with warm demonstrations of confidence the assurances given by the Government that the city is abundantly provisioned for two months.

The Prefect of the Rhone sends word that harmony has been established between himself and the Committee which took the direction of affairs, and order prevails. M. ESQUIROS has arrived at Marseilles, where he was received with enthusiasm by the citizens. The work of revision is actively going on in all the Departments. The Garde Mobile everywhere asks to be led to Paris. Many battalions are now here or on the march hither. [Signed.]

GAMBETTA.

PRUSSIAN CRUELTIES.

The journals have stories of horrible cruelties practiced by the advancing Prussians, who, it is said, shoot women on the roadside, and terrible reprisals are demanded of the Government.... The journals say as the forests of Compeigne and Chantilly will serve as a refuge for the enemy, they should be burned.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Prussian advance has reached La Ferte sous Jouarre, forty miles from Paris.

STRASBOURG AND METZ.

A Successful Sortie from the Former—Ten Thousand Prussians Killed—Surrender of Metz Reported.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The French Consul at Basle telegraphs to the Government that the garrison of Strasbourg made a successful sortie on Tuesday night, killing 8,000 or 10,000 Prussians and capturing many guns. The Prussians attempted to cross on pontoons between Port Juifs and Port Austerlitz, and were absolutely annihilated by the *mitrailleuses* posted at the Port de Pechaure. It is said that the Prussians have been decimated since the siege began by the fire of the garrison.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—News from the vicinity of Metz announces that capitulation is imminent. Travelers arriving at Brussels from Luxembourg, say the surrender has already been effected.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—It is said that Marshal BAZAINE in Metz is well supplied with provisions.

THE REPUBLIC.

Recognition by the United States—Action of Minister Washburne—Congratulations from Spanish Republicans.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The *Journal Officiel of the Republic* today prints a letter from Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, declaring himself authorised to recognise the French Republic and offer the congratulations of the American Government and people, who hear with enthusiasm of the proclamation of the Republic, unattended with bloodshed, and offer every sympathy with the great movement, which is big with results, and happy for France and mankind. The letter, after recalling the traditional friendship between the two countries, closes with congratulations on the choice of JULES FAVRE as Foreign Minister.

MINISTER WASHBURNE AND JULES FAVRE.

Late yesterday afternoon Minister WASHBURNE had an interview with JULES FAVRE, at which he announced that the American Government had recognised the sister Republic of France. FAVRE was much moved. Grasping Mr. WASHBURNE by the hand, he exclaimed: "I receive the notification with gratitude and profound emotion."

GRATITUDE FOR AMERICAN RECOGNITION.

PARIS, Sept. 8—Evening.—Great crowds of the Garde Mobile and citizens, carrying the French and American flags, made a demonstration before the American Legation today of their gratitude for the recognition of the French Republic by the United States. The letter of Mr. WASHBURNE to JULES FAVRE gives great satisfaction. The people seem to be persuaded that the American Government will interfere in favor of peace.

THE RECOGNITION INFORMAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The recognition of the Republic by this Government consists only in instructions forwarded to Mr. WASHBURNE, at Paris, on Tuesday, after he had officially informed the President of the declaration of a Republic. Though not a formal recognition, it is deemed here in official quarters as equivalent thereto. M. BERTHEMY continues to act as French Minister here, and has transmitted several communications to the State Department during the past week. No official information of the appointment of his successor has been received.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—All classes of people here are content with the French revolution. The Republicans here have sent their congratulations to the new Government by telegraph. In view of the late important events, the Constituent Cortes has been called to meet on the 25th of September....JULES FAVRE has received the adhesion of the entire Paris Press.

PARIS.

Proclamation to the People—No Dismemberment of France—The City Ready to Meet Attack.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The following proclamation appears in extras, and is placarded about the city;

"The country is in danger. In the presence of the enemy all differences of opinion and all opposition should disappear before the general safety. Accursed be he who can retain personal desires or prejudices in such a supreme moment. The undersigned set aside all opinions save one—that it is our duty to offer our most energetic and absolute resistance—and make no condition save that the Republic be maintained. Let us all be buried in the ruins of Paris, rather than agree to the dismemberment of France."

(Signed) Blanqué, Lacambre, the Tridor Brothers, Villeneuve, Fegnard, La Vraud, Pilhes and others.

READY FOR THE SHOCK.

All the theatres have been closed, and everything has been put in readiness for the defense of the city. The Prussians are expected to appear before the walls on Friday. Every French armory is now overtasked, making and repairing arms, those on hand being generally worthless. Paris is provisioned for two months for 2,000,000 men.

THE TUILERIES.

A hospital flag, white with a red cross in the centre, has been hoisted over the palace of the Tuileries, which, with the gardens attached, is declared national property.

LONDON REPORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Communications with Paris are liable to interruption at any moment. The shopkeepers in Paris, in the absence of customers, are hungry for the arrival of the Prussians. The French Yacht Club has given 500,000 francs for the wounded in the French Army.

"Paris on the Eve of Another Revolution"—The Orleans Princes in the City—Continued Praise of the Conduct of the United States.

PARIS, Sept. 8—Evening.—The *Journal de Paris* says we were on the eve of another revolution. Princes JOINVILLE, D'AUMALE and CHARTRES were in Paris. They called on Minister FAVRE, and asked to share in the defense of Paris. M. FAVRE told them their presence might be misunderstood, and, appealing to their patriotism, requested them to leave the city, which the Princes consented to do, and they have since fulfilled their promise.

PRAISE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The *Journal de Paris* says: "America had merited well of the civilized world for addressing France in the hour of peril and misfortune words of consolation and hope. By recognizing the French Republic, America opens the way of peace. It must be that the peoples of this Continent will follow her example."

L'Avenir National, one of the organs of the Government, says: "We are brought to admire the United States, which has always had a right to our respect, because she enforced her rights and conquered independence. That country is for us a living lesson and constant instruction. This may explain how highly we esteem its recognition and good wishes."

The *Moniteur Universal* makes a great display of the news of recognition by the United States. The *Siecle* has a flattering and most grateful article, and *Liberté* follows suit.

The City a Military Camp—Scenes in the Streets and at the Railway Stations—The Diplomatic Corps in Conference.

PARIS, Sept. 8—Evening.—Paris is converted into a military camp. The Mobiles and Garde Nationale dwell in the streets. On all sides are men in uniform. Regiments of cavalry and artillery are passing through the streets. The Mobiles from the provinces are billeted upon the inhabitants.

SCENES AT THE STATIONS.

At the railway depots there are many harrowing scenes. Women and children are endeavoring to leave in thousands upon thousands. Baggage is piled as high as the house, and most of the railways now refuse to take baggage. As the trains leave upon each departure hundreds are left behind; women fret and weep and children are frightened at the night.

THE CITY QUIET.

There are no Police, but a patrol of citizens, who severely investigate everybody. No places of amusement are open, as most of the artists belong to the National Guard, which at night have possession of the Boulevards. The town is as quiet as a provincial place, which is a most impressive change. The determination to defend the city is general and unyielding.

SECRET CONFERENCE OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

It has been rumored since 2 o'clock that the Diplomatic Corps is conferring, and proposes, in case of an agreement, to all go to-night to the King of Prussia.

Result of the Freedom of the Press in Paris—Intemperate Articles.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—It is remarked that the *Réveil* and *Marseillaise*, which have been revived, publish articles calculated to disturb order HENRI ROCHEFORT has addressed letters to the editors, in which he says: "When all opinions are set aside, when the citizens arm against the enemy, an article entitled 'Reaction,' and signed by CLUSERET, which actually incites civil war, appears in the *Marseillaise*, permit me to make known to the public that I no longer, in any manner, belong to that journal."

The Prussians Looking for Civil War—Popularity of Trochu.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Some journals say the Prussians will defer an attack on Paris in the hope of civil war; others fear they may mean to attack other places less prepared for defense.

The popularity of TROCHU is unbounded. The people all day long await his entrance to the Louvre to cheer him.

MEDIATION.

Reports in Paris—Intention of the Foreign Ministers—A Mission to the King.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Reports are received from all quarters that mediation in the affairs of France and Prussia is contemplated. There is no cessation, however, in the efforts for national defense. It is understood that in case of mediation Lord LYONS, the English Minister, Chevalier NIGRA, the Italian Minister, Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Minister, and Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, will go to the Prussian King's head-quarters.

WHY ENGLAND OFFERS NO MEDIATION.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The *Indépendance Belge* says that the fact that England offers no mediation is attributable to Earl GRANVILLE, English Foreign Minister, who adheres to his position that the integrity of French territory is no longer possible.

A MISSION TO THE KING.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Paris correspondent says that Lord LYONS and Chevalier NIGRA, English and Italian Ministers at the French capital, are about to go to King WILLIAM'S head-quarters to negotiate a suspension of hostilities. The Republic is averse to war, but faithful always to the dignity of France.

Appeal from the New French Government—The United States Government Asked to Intervene.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—This Government received today from the Provisional Government of the Republic of France an appeal, which is addressed simultaneously to all the neutral Powers of Europe, asking the intervention of the United States in behalf of peace on such terms as France can accept without dishonor. This appeal is regarded by the President with great interest, and will probably be the subject of a Cabinet meeting to be held to-morrow, at which Secretaries FISH, COX and ROBESON will be present.

NAPOLEON.

Another Account of His Appearance After the Surrender—Grandeur of His Train—His Reception by the People.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Mr. DRUMMOND, the banker, writes to the *Post* an interesting account of the Emperor NAPOLEON while a prisoner. He says: Before long we joined the rear of the Emperor's train. The cortége was of great length. We had a good opportunity of seeing it as it passed over a bridge at right angles with the main road. First came the Emperor's own carriage, a traveling Berlin; then an open carriage; after these, two or three carriages, something like prison vans, all marked "Maison Militaire de l'Empereur," and containing members of the staff. Numbers of horses followed, some mounted by Imperial servants in liveries. The horses were magnificent animals, over sixteen hands high. The postillions wore glazed hats, gay coats and scarlet waistcoats. There were relays of horses for carriages and hacks, saddle-horses and chargers beyond price.

AT BOUILLON.

At noon the Emperor alighted in Bouillon, and walked to the hotel. The crowd of people was enormous, but was kept off by the Belgian troops. French officers of high grade, among them Prince MURAT, strolled about. The Emperor appeared at a window, and the crowd hurrahed. The French prisoners were silent—they made no response. It was impossible to find food and quarters at the hotel. The Emperor dined first, then his suite and the rest, on what they could get.

APPEARANCE OF THE FALLEN RULER.

At about 2 o'clock the Emperor, accompanied by Gen. CASTLEMAN, came to the door of the railway station. He seemed well, his face showing no emotion. Though he leaned heavily on the arm of the servant who lead him out he walked well. He wore a red kepi embroidered with gold, and carried a decoration on his coat. Dispatches were handed him, he sat down outdoors on the platform and wrote replies. He afterward paced up and down the platform, smoking cigarettes. He returned to the waiting-room and read the *Indépendance Belge* until the special train arrived, when he departed.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Queen has sent her *chef de cuisine* to the French Emperor at Wilhelmshoehe.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—It is reported that the Duke of HAMILTON is preparing the Isle of Arran for the residence of a member of the French Imperial family. The Prussian *Moniteur* says the Emperor so exposed himself in the battle before Sedan, as to leave no doubt of his intention to seek death.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prince Imperial at Mons—A Great Change in His Appearance—Princess Mathilde.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—The *Indépendance Belge*, describing the arrival of the Prince Imperial at Mons, says: "He was attended by three persons dressed in plain clothing, one of them being Capt. DUPERRE, of the navy. There being no carriage at the station, the party took an omnibus to the Hotel de la Couronne, on the Grand Place, where a dense crowd had collected. The Prince showing some alarm, the landlord pacified him, saying:

'Have no fear, Monseigneur, you are in a neutral, peaceful country, where harm cannot befall you.'

After a hasty lunch the Prince left, thanking the host and the various attendants.

He is greatly changed since he left St. Cloud a fortnight ago. He looks very pale.

Soon after the arrival of his suite, consisting of nineteen persons, the Prince left Mons for Ostend, whence, on Monday, he sailed for England.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Princess MATHILDE has been released from surveillance and conducted to the Belgian frontier.

Location of a Portion of the Administration at Tours—The Ambassadors of the Republic—Universal Suffrage.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The *Gaulois* says: "A part of the Administration goes to Tours immediately, and if need be will go to Lyons, and thence to Marseilles."

THE NEW AMBASSADORS.

It is contemplated to appoint as Ambassadors to London, Vienna and Berlin active members of the Party of the Left. It is reported that LOUIS BLANC, LEDRU ROLLIN and DUFRAISSE will be appointed Ambassadors to London, Washington and Vienna, respectively. Intelligence has been received here that the French Ambassador to Constantinople has resigned.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

No call for universal suffrage will be made until after the war is over. This seems to be the sentiment of the Paris journals.

Tours to be the Seat of Government During the Siege—All the Ambassadors to go There.

PARIS, Sept. 8—Evening.—All the Ambassadors, the Papal Nuncio included, have called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it is understood will all go with the Government. The delegates will reside in Tours during the seige. The Post-office Department, and those of the Telegraph and Finances, are already installed largely at Tours. Should that Department be invaded, the service will be removed much further south.

There is no truth in the rumor of a new loan. It is noticeable that many journals, though the stamp duty is removed, are unchanged in price owing, it is alleged, to the high price of paper. The death of MCMAHON is still contradicted.

Further Particulars Regarding the Sedan Affair—McMahon's Defeat Attributed to Treason—Notes from Brussels and London.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Not a single French flag was captured at Sedan. One of the officers burned every flag before the capitulation was completed. ROBERT MITCHEL and PAUL CASSAGNAC were among the prisoners taken there. Many soldiers who escaped from Sedan, are arriving here.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—French officers who have surrendered all attribute the necessity of MCMAHON'S capitulation to treason in his own army.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—While the French troops have come into Belgium by thousands only a handful of Germans have thus far strayed over the border. The Count DE PALIKAO is at Namur, where throngs of French prisoners pass hourly. Brussels is crowded with paroled French officers, captured in the recent battles around Sedan.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The *Times* and other papers deprecate the attitude of the Republicans, whose duty is plainly not to inflict on the country the consequences of a policy for which they are not responsible....The officers of the Bank of England do not contemplate a change in the rate of discount at present....An immense meeting was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne last evening to express sympathy with the French in the war against Prussia.

The Territory to be Demanded of France by Prussia—The Frontiers.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The part of Lorraine now in Prussian hands, and all of Alsace, probably represent the territory to be demanded from France as an indemnity by Prussia. The western frontier will begin at Esch, on the border of Luxembourg, flanking the River Moselle at about ten miles from its western bank, crossing that stream at Curney, half way between Metz and Pont-à-Mousson; then following the course of the Moselle and Meurthe, ten miles from the eastern bank of the latter to Mount Dopen. The south-western frontier will consist of the present boundaries of the Departments of Upper and Lower Rhine (Haut and Bas Rhin.) This district comprehends Strasbourg, Saarbourg, Saargemunde, Metz, Thionville, Chateau Salius, Pfalsbourg, Bitsche, Wissembourg, &c.

REPUBLIC OF ITALY.

Rumored Declaration in Florence—The Crown Prince Made President—The Papal States in Danger.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A rumor comes from Marseilles that the Republic of Italy has been proclaimed in Florence, and that HUMBERT, the Crown Prince, has been named President The Pope still retains the services of his legionaries, though the Italians are rapidly preparing to enter the Papal States.

FLORENCE, Sept. 8.—The reported proclamation of the republic in Italy is false. All is quiet. A deputation from Nice has asked Gen. GARIBALDI to proclaim the Italian republic. The report probably originated from this circumstance. King VICTOR EMMANUEL announces his ability to maintain order everywhere, including the Papal territory, if need be.

THE MARCH ON PARIS.

The Triple Advance—Distribution of the Attacking Force.

As far as can be judged from present indications, the three army corps, which are at present marching on Paris, mean to converge upon the north and north-eastern sides of the city. When the siege is fairly commenced, it will be time enough to discuss, in detail, the points open to attack, but, meanwhile, it may be useful to recall the fact that the outer-works of Paris occupy a circle of thirty miles in circumference, and that anything approaching to a close and complete investment of the city is practically impossible. The Prussian force reported at Epernay has obviously come by Rethel and Rheims to this point on the Marne, whence they will follow, at a distance of about two days' march, the corps which from Soissons had arrived at Chateau Thierry, or by still later advices had reached La Ferte sous Jouarre, all situated along the valley of the Marne. The corps which "has turned Laon," and is proceeding along the valley of the Aisne, may be expected to march straight upon St. Denis, or the point at which the first attack on the works of Paris will probably be made. In a few days the Prussian line may be expected to extend from the right bank of the Marne at about six miles distant from the nearest forts, and passing through the forest of Bondy, cover St. Denis on the north of the city, and curve inward toward the loop of the Seine on the north-west. For such a line of attack 120,000 men will not be found too many, though the rapid arrival of other corps may cause the pushing forward of siege works at other points likewise.

CITY WAR NEWS.

Meeting of French and Irish—Proposed Funeral Demonstration in Honor of Marshal McMahon.

A meeting of French and Irish citizens was held, last evening, at Merrigan's Hall, No. 372 Canal-street. Messrs. Gothair, Vicot, Delmar and Sheargent were among the Frenchmen present. The Irishmen were represented by Capt. Kiernan, and Messrs. Merrigan, Sheedy and Dease, and Alderman Walters, together with several others. After transacting some private business, several sub-committees were formed. Mr. MERRIGAN, the presiding officer, then made a short address, in which he denounced England for her treachery. Mr. LOTHAIR, Capt, KIERNAN and others, made remarks, expressing their regret at the death of Marshal MCMAHON. It was proposed to hold a funeral demonstration in his honor in this City and a Committee was appointed for the purpose of requesting the different French and Irish societies to join in the movement.

Schuetzencorps Excursion.

The New-York Schuetzencorps, Capt. GERDES commanding, went on an excursion to Long Branch, yesterday, for the purpose of engaging in sharp-shooting practice. The principal prize is valued at $1,000. A number of ladies accompanied the riflemen.

German Immigration.

The monthly report of the Directors of the German Immigration Society, just issued, shows that during the past month only 2,375 German immigrants were landed at this port. During the same period last year, 7,848 Germans were brought here, being 5,473 more than this year. The Relief Committee expended $530 in aid of German immigrants during the past month.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The New Master at Baliol—Lopez's Estate—A Vacant Garter to be Filled—Australian Telegraphs.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The appointment of JEWETT, the Rationalist, to succeed Mr. SCOTT, as Master at Baliol, is sustained by the Press against his orthodox assailants....The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £360,000 sterling since last week....Mme. LOPEZ has received letters of administration in the matter of the estate of the late President of Paraguay....The Marquis of WESTMINSTER will receive the order of Knight of the Garter, made vacant by the death of the Earl of CLARENDON....Late advices from Melbourne state the Australian Government is expediting the land telegraphic system in order to connect with the India cable.

AUSTRALIA.

Movements of Vessels—New Telegraphs—Great Discoveries of Gold—Miscellaneous News from All Parts of the Island, and from New-Zealand.

SIDNEY, New South Wales, July 30, via SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The *Wonga* takes hence twenty-two cabin passengers for England, including sixteen from Auckland. The New South Wales International Exhibition opens Aug. 30, and promises to be an immense success. The Parliament assembles on the 18th of August. An attempt to oust the Ministry is certain. The iron ship *Harleigh Castle* is supposed to have foundered, with the loss of all hands. The Russian corvette *Bayorin* sailed for Japan on the 4th; also the *Challenger*, flag-ship of the Australian Squadron, for England. The Permissive Liquor law agitation is rife. The Government promises to subsidize the present Californian mail steamship service. The quarterly statement of the inland revenue shows a considerable decrease. The International Conference to initiate a Customs' Union scheme has resolved to urge a British Protectorate over the Fiji Islands. A Law Reform Commission is sitting. ASHWORTH, a survivor of the ship *General Grant*, and six others, have been drowned in attempting to recover the gold from the wreck. The markets are stagnant. Kerosene oil sixty-four cents. Breadstuffs rising. Arrived, ships *Centurion*, *Liberator*, *Commissary* and *James Aiken*, from London. Sailed, *Kosusko* and *Agnes Rose*, for London. Advices from Melbourne say the Governor's private Secretary visits California by this mail. SUPPLE, the barrister, has been convicted of murder. A great fire in Melbourne destroyed the Varieties Theatre; loss, $15,000. The Parliament of Victoria had been prorogued. The Government refuses to subsidize WEBB'S line. The revenue shows $140,000 decrease. Arrived, brig *G. C. Michels*, from Boston; ship *Competitor*, from New-York.

Advices from Adelaide, South Australia, say the construction trains of the Australian telegraph have commenced operations. Fresh discoveries of gold have been made which promise to be permanent.

The retrenchment of the public expenditure is intended in Queensland. The Parliament had been prorogued, the Ministry having been defeated, and a general election was proceeding. Immensely rich quartz reefs had been discovered in the Northern districts. The cotton harvest was large and the sugar crop satisfactory.

New-Zealand advices state that swords from the Queen had been presented to the leading friendly chiefs. The native war had ceased, but the rebel leaders were still uncaptured. A new tariff had been imposed, under which duties are increased. The Duke of EDINBURGH and the new commander of the Australian squadron had reached Wellington. An English company offer to lay a cable to Australia.

MELBOURNE, July 30.—Lieut. BOTHWELL has been appointed the Governor's Private Secretary. All the English troops leave on the 20th of August per the *Coronas*.

MYSTIC BROTHERHOODS.

The Order of Harugari in Pennsylvania—The Knights Templar of Connecticut in Camp.

READING, Penn., Sept. 8.—In the Grand Lodge of the German Order of Harugari, today, a proposition for the organization of a General Life Insurance Association, under the auspices of the Lodge, was debated and tabled, the subject being referred to the State Lodges. The following officers were elected:

Superior Grand Bard, WILLIAM ROSENTHAL, of Ohio; Deputy Grand Bard, CARL SAELTZER, of Ohio; Grand Guardian, FREDERICK HEZER, of Kentucky; Grand Secretary, JOHN OTTO, of New-Jersey; Grand Treasurer, LOUIS MUTH, of Maryland.

The new officers will be installed to-morrow. The biennial meeting will be held at Cincinnati on the first Wednesday of September, 1872. A series of entertainments are being given to the visiting delegates. The meeting will probably adjourn to-morrow.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 8.—Eight Commanderies of Knights Templar assembled for a grand encampment at Camp DeMolay, in this city, today. There were present Washington Commandery No. 1, of Hartford; Cyrene Commandery No. 8, of Middletown; Clark Commandery No. 7, of Waterbury; Palestine Commandery No. 6, of New-London; Hamilton Commandery No. 5, of Bridgeport; Stelmo Commandery No. 9, of Meriden: Clinton Commandery No. 3, of Norwalk; Columbian Commandery No. 4, of this city. A battalion drill was held in the afternoon, closing with a dress parade.

Yacht-Race at Newport—The Palmer Ahead.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 8.—In the race for the Vice-Commodore's Cup, at Newport, today, the following yachts started, passing the stake-boat about 9 o'clock: *Madeline*, *Magic*, *Cambria*, *Halcyon*, *Palmer*, *Phantom*, *Vesta*, *Idler*, *Sappho* and *Tidal Wave*. Wind eastward, with rough sea.

The first yacht to pass the stake-boat on the return was the *Palmer* at 6½ o'clock, having sailed the prescribed course in nine hours thirty-seven minutes and twenty seconds. Next came the English yacht *Cambria*; time—nine hours forty-four minutes and twenty seconds. Next the *Sappho*; time—ten hours four minutes fifty seconds. The *Sappho* had carried away her maintopmast and tore her mainsail. The *Vesta* had carried away her foretopmast. The *Madgie*, or *Magic*, (it is not known which,) also met with an accident. The New-York pilot-boat No. 21 towed into Newport harbor the brig *Louisa*, of Halifax, dismasted.

Fire in Baltimore—$75,000 Worth of Property and One Life Lost.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 8.—The steam saw-mill of EHRMAN & BURCH, No. 210 South Howard-street, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss on the building, stock and machinery amounting to about $50,000, and the insurance $9,000. The implement foundry of G. W. DESSEN & Co., and three or four small dwellings adjoining were also destroyed, causing an additional loss of probably $25,000, which is partially covered by insurance. WM. JONES was caught in the burning building and buried in the ruins.

A Domestic Tragedy—A Woman Drowns her Children, Sets Fire to her House, and Takes Poison.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—On Friday last in St. Croix County, near Hudson, Wis., Mrs. LERCHEUB drowned her two children, set fire to her dwelling-house, and then took poison. The quantity of poison she took acted as an emetic, and thus saved her life. She claims her children were drowned and her dwelling-house set on fire by a man who came to the house and then ran off, and that she took the poison under the agony caused by the loss of her children, but her story is not believed. Mrs. LERCHEUB and her husband have always lived happily together, and she appears perfectly sane. Her reason for the deed is therefore a mystery.

THE TURF.

Racing at the New England Fair—Trotting at Point Breeze, Penn.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 8.—The fair continues to draw large crowds. The receipts, yesterday, reaching $12,000, which is, probably, exceeded today. The principal attraction is the race-course, where some fine trotting has been exhibited. The first race was for horses that had never beaten three minutes; $175 to the first, $50 to the second, and $25 to the third. There were seventeen entries and ten started. ISAAC COPP'S *Lady Alice*, of Boston, won the first price; JOHN TYLER'S *Ferry Handshaw*, of West Lebanon, won the second, and WM. B. SMITH'S *Black Riddle*, of Hartford, Conn., won the third. Respective times—2:46½, 2:41, 2:42½. The next race was that for double teams, left unfinished from Wednesday, and was won by WM. B. SMITH'S *Thomas Jefferson* and *Fred Tyler*, of Hartford. Respective times—2:40 and 2:42. The third race was for pacers; $75 to first, $25 to second, and was won by A. S. DREW'S *Jerry*, of Great Falls, which distanced the field on the second heat. Time—2:44 and 2:30 respectively. The fourth and last race of the day was for horses that had never beaten 2:45; $175 for the first, $50 for the second, and $25 for the third. It was won by D. W. FISK'S *Dauntless*. WILLIAM B. SMITH'S *Shoofly*, of Hartford, won the second, and JAMES DUSLIN'S *Lizzie*, formerly *Kate*, of Lawrence, won the third. Respective times—2:43, 3:33 and 2:32. The number of people in attendance was about 30,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Today was the third day of the races at Point Breeze Park. The first race was for horses which have not beaten 2:30; $900 for the first horse, $450 for the second and $150 for the third. There were eight entries: *Charley Green*, *Topsy*, *Colonel Russell*, *Mary*, *Edney*, *Harry D.*, *Garibaldi* and *Lady Augusta*. The race was won by *Mary*, *Colonel Russell* second and *Lady Augusta* third. The second race, for horses that have never beaten 2:24, the prizes the same as in the preceding race, was won by WILLIAM H. BORST'S horse, *John J. Bradley*. The entries were *John J. Bradley*, *Edney*, *Hotspur*, *Rapid* and *Fanny Allen*.

The following celebrated horses have been entered for second contest to-morrow, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $4,500: *Goldsmith Maid*, *George Wilkes*, *Lucy* and *American Girl*.

Disorder in the Georgia Legislature—Almost a Riot.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 8.—In the House of Representatives the Senate Savannah Municipal bill was taken up. A point of order was made that it could not be entertained, the House having indefinitely postponed the bill. The temporary Speaker ruled the point well taken, when the House became riotous, and twenty colored members took the floor at the same time. A member called for the reading of the Riot act, and others for order. TURNER (colored) said the action of the colored members was disgraceful. The yeas and nays were then called, but two-thirds of the Republicans had left the house, and no quorum was present. The House then adjourned till afternoon. In the afternoon the ruling of the Speaker was sustained by three majority

Gale Off the Shore of Nova Scotia—Numerous Wrecks and Many Lives Lost.

HALIFAX, Sept. 8.—Reports of wrecks and losses of life in the great gale of Sunday continue to come in. Besides many vessels known to be lost, there are many missing. The schooner *W. H. Dow* arrived from the Bay Chaleur, having lost one man. The schooner *Onward* was wrecked at Chester. Four of the crew were drowned. The keeper of the light-house at Sambro, near Halifax, saw a brigantine strike on the ledge and founder. Not a soul was saved. Her name is unknown. The principal damage on land is the destruction of STARR'S rope-walk in Dartmouth, and DE WOLF'S carriage factory. ....The American fishing schooner *A. W. Warron*, of Gloucester, Mass., was captured near Sea Wolfe Island by a Canadian revenue vessel, and taken into Pictou.

Indian Depredations in New-Mexico—Several Men Killed.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Sept. 8.—Information has been received of the recent murder by Indians in Apache Pass of Mr. HOFMER, a large German brewer of this city, who was on his way to Tucson to sell a stock of ale. His conveyance and horses were captured. Special correspondence from Ralston to the *New-Mexican*, says new Indian depredations in the vicinity of Tucson occur every day. A few days since FRENCH'S train was castured near Fort Smith, four men killed, and everything belonging to the train carried off or destroyed.

Guests of the California Pioneers—Receipts of the Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 5.—Gens. SHERMAN, SCHOFIELD, ORD and staffs; Admirals TURNER and FARQUHAR, of Her Majesty's iron-clad *Zealous*; Gov. HAIGHT and many other prominent personages will participate in the pioneer celebration on the anniversary of the admission of California on the 9th of September. All the uniformed militia in the city will turn out to welcome Gen. SHERMAN on his arrival....The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for the month of August were $806,040, a large increase over the same period last year.

A Serious Accident in Georgia—One Man Killed and Three Injured.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 8.—A section of the temporary bridge used for the erection of a new iron bridge here fell today. One man, Mr. BUCK, of this city, aged sixty years, was instantly killed. Three others were seriously injured, but will recover. The accident was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the men injured.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 8.—There was a brilliant procession this morning by the American Protestant Association.....The Albany Zouave Cadets were formally welcomed to the city this morning, in Independence Hall, by Mayor FOX. In the afternoon they had a dress parade in front of the Union League House, and a banquet at the Continental.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The True Blue Order held their grand carnival today. It is universally pronounced to have been the finest burlesque parade ever witnessed. It is estimated that not less than 30,000 people gathered here from abroad.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—The supporters of the Prohibitory Liquor law held a meeting in Tremont Temple this evening. NEAL DOW, Rev. DR. MINER and other leading temperance advocates delivered addresses.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The little craft called the *City of Ragusa*, which sailed from Queenstown about eighty days ago, reached this port, today, having safely crossed the Atlantic. She is only three tons burden.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 8.—The game of base-ball, to-day, between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Flour City Club, resulted in the score of 29 to 15 in favor of the former Club.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 8.—Judge BOND, of the United States Circuit Court, after hearing argument in the Lieut.-Col. Bergen case, habeas corpus, makes no decision, but takes the papers to Baltimore with him and holds the matter under advisement.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 8.—The Young Men's Christian Association Convention closed its labors in this city today, and to-night, after speeches and votes of thanks to different Poughkeepsians, the Convention adjourned *sine die*. Utica has been appointed as the next place of meeting.

WASHINGTON.

Arrival of President Grant—Political Prospects in the South—Appropriations for Public Buildings—Internal Revenue Matters—Rights of Americans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The President, accompanied by Gen. PORTER, left Long Branch last evening and arrived in this city at an early hour this morning, and took quarters with Secretary ROBESON, at his house on I-street. During the forenoon he visited the State Department, where the foreign situation was discussed and considered with the acting Secretary of State, JOHN C. B. DAVIS. The President then called on Acting Secretary RICHARDSON, at the Treasury, and subsequently held interviews with Secretaries ROBESON and COX and received a few other callers. Secretary FISH will arrive in the morning, and a Cabinet meeting will be held during the day. The President returns to Long Branch to-morrow evening, and will resume his residence in this city about the 1st of October.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Senator ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, is here on his way back to that State after a short stay at the North. He has just received letters from Democrats, in which they admit that the Republican Party is gaining ground among the white population. Two Democratic members of the late Legislature have come out for the Republican ticket. Senator ROBERTSON says that in the Charleston and Beaufort Districts, where there are two Republican candidates in the fields the party controls three fourth of the votes, and cannot be defeated by this division.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The letter of the First Controller, in reply to the opinion of Assistant Attorney-General TALBOT concerning the duration of the appropriations for public buildings made by the last Congress, is causing much talk in Treasury circles. Mr. TAYLOR stands alone in his construction of the law in the case, as Assistant-Secretary RICHARDSON, Solicitor BANFIELD, and the other lawyers in the Department, concur in the opinion of Assistant Attorney-General TALBOT.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

Mr. JOHN RICE, Esq., one of the most prominent citizens of Georgia, and the leading banker of Atlanta, passed through this city to-night, on his way North. He states that there is certain to be an election in that State this Fall, and that the impression prevailing in some quarters at the North to the contrary should be dismissed at once. A fair and free election is hoped for, and, since Attorney-General AKERMAN'S bold speech at Atlanta, the feeling has greatly improved.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.

The arrival of the President, this morning, was unexpected, although the general impression prevailed that he would return to Washington in time for a Cabinet meeting to-morrow, at which, it was understood, only business of a routine character, affecting the different Departments, would be transacted. The President has been very busy since his arrival. Early during the forenoon he visited the State Department on official business, and subsequently went to the Treasury, where he consulted the acting Secretary on various public matters, the principal of which related to the apppointment of an acting Attorney-General, which resulted in the designation of Judge RICHARDSON, temporarily, to that office. Important consultations with the Secretaries of the Navy and Interior were also had, the interview with these officials taking place at the Executive mansion.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

In addition to signing the commission of STEPHEN C. ROWAN as Vice-Admiral, the President today signed a large number of naval commissions of various grades, mainly promotions, besides commissions of parties who were nominated and confirmed by the Senate at the last session, as internal revenue and other officials, but who have only recently qualified. The greater number of the Cabinet officials who will attend the session to-morrow will be acting heads of the Departments. The President will leave for Long Branch in the evening, and will probably be absent until near the end of the present month. The fact that the arrival of the President this morning was not generally known during the day, prevented the influx of callers who are attracted to the White House daily during his presence in the city, and the visitors consequently were very few in number. Among those who had an interview with him was President ROY, of Liberia. Mr. D. LYMAN, formerly Chief of the Division of Fines and Forfeitures of the Treasury Department, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Navigation, vice GEO. WOOD, deceased. It is not probable that the functions of Judge RICHARDSON as Acting Attorney-General will extend beyond signing warrants requiring official attention during the absence from Washington of Mr. AKERMAN and Mr. TALBOT. The former is expected to return very soon. The designation of Judge RICHARDSON was made in pursuance of a law requiring the appointment of a Cabinet officer in case of the departure from his official post of another member of the Cabinet, for the temporary performance of the duties belonging to the office so vacated.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Today's report of seizures made by internal revenue officials amount to $8,326, including the distillery of W. MORRIS, in the Eighth Illinois District, valued at $8,000. Collector DANIEL B. PRIEST, of the Fifth District of Wisconsin, is dead, and the acting Secretary of the Treasury has designated Deputy Collector BURTON, at La Crosse, as acting Collector until a successor is appointed. Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS has written a letter informing dealers in manufactured tobacco, whose annual sales exceed $100, that they are liable to pay a special tax, in addition to a special tax as dealers in general merchandise, if they do deal in other goods. The special tax year commences with the first day of May, and ends with the 30th of April of the succeeding year. The special tax becomes due on May 1, and any person liable to pay a special tax becomes liable to fine and imprisonment if he transacts business without paying the same.

The German War Fund Collections.

The Schleswig-Holsteiners, resident in this City, who have already contributed $100 toward the German relief fund, have just raised another installment of $75. They announce that they will continue their efforts with renewed vigor.

The Germans of the Fifth Ward have organized a Patriotic Aid Society, with Mr. HADE as President.

Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, was crowded last night, the proprietor having announced that a musical performance would be held there, and that the proceeds would be given to the German War fund.

It is reported that the Germans at Auburn have just formed a Patriotic Aid Society. The first subscription amounted to $139. The President of the Society is Mr. HENRY TRAUB; the remaining officers are: Vice-President, O. VON LINK; WM. HERLING, Secretary; HENRY STRAUSS, Treasurer.

The natives of the town of Zweibrucken, in the Palatinate, held a meeting at No. 167 Fourth-street last evening, at which a preliminary organization was effected, with a view of aiding the Sanitary Corps stationed at Zweibrucken.

Strike of Railroad Employes in Missouri.

The St. Louis *Republican* says the Paymaster of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Road has paid off the strikers of the Decatur Road, and everything is now going on as usual. They were paid for the month of July, and time checks given for the month of August. Word reached East St. Louis, yesterday, that a similar strike was in progress on the same road at Edwardsville, although the report could be traced to no authentic source. The names of the contractors were Messrs. KNOX & Co., of New-York, instead of SWORTWOOD & WHITE, the latter gentlemen having finished their contract and paid all their men.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Attitude of the Government—Prim's Position—The Regent—Republicanism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1870.

A disinterested spectator, seeing what is passing at the present moment in Spain, would be tempted to believe that our rulers, contented and satisfied with having definitely constituted the Government of the country, had given themselves up entirely to repose. But unfortunately those who note the decisions of the Ministers, the conferences that take place between the different leaders, and the moral, political and financial position of Spain, are not to be deceived, for by using a little judgment they cannot refrain from observing that there is no industry, that commerce flags, that the taxes are not paid, that the Cortes does not assemble, that the wished-for King is not to be found, that the laboring classes suffer much for want of work, that the public Treasury is empty, that the fundholders are paid but slowly, that the resources for obtaining loans are exhausted, and, finally, that the revolutionists, dissatisfied with the political march of the Government, are preparing for a final effort, with the view of substituting a real Government for the one we have at present, and which does nothing. There are certain individuals who pretend to explain that the inaction of our Ministers is the result of calculations on their part, and that their real object is to wait for the dénoument of the great drama that is being played out on the banks of the Moselle and Meuse, so as to be able to appeal to the conqueror for his assistance and support in finding a solution for the present difficulties.

A MONARCH—PRIM'S POSITION.

I need not tell you that these calculations on the part of our rulers give rise to numerous and severe criticisms. God knows whether or not a King chosen from abroad and supported by foreign bayonets, would raise the whole people against him and cause a civil war to burst forth simultaneously in all the provinces. The doubts and hesitations of Gen. PRIM are notorious. He is afraid to join the Democrats, on account of the long list of requirements they are preparing, and he is fearful that the Republicans will receive him badly if he makes advances toward them; and, again, he is doubtful whether he ought or not to join the Conservatives, to whom he grants a very small share of his confidence, because as a first condition of their support they would attempt to bind him to a solution to which he would not agree. There is a dead calm everywhere, except in Catalonia, Andalusia and La Mancha, in which provinces the *gendarmes* are pursuing night and day the bandits that infest these parts.

THE REGENT.

The Regent, on his part, is making an appeal to the Conservatives, in order to see if the vail of forgetfulness cannot be thrown over the past and some understanding come to, so as to remove the dangers which, according to his account, threaten Spain. He has conferred with M. CANTERO, M. ZABALLA, M. SILRELA, M. TOPETE, M. ROMERO ORTEZ, M. BEURROS, M. ROS DE OLANO and M. RIOS ROSAS, the whole of whom have been former Ministers. They all agreed in the utility and propriety of a conciliatory Ministry which would be composed of two Liberals, three Progressistas and three Democrats. What is most probable is, that after a great many conversations and conferences the *statu quo* will be observed, and that the Cortes will not be convoked before the 31st of October next, unless some unforeseen event occurs to compel the Ministry to come to some decision in a limited space of time.

REPUBLICANISM.

You will easily understand that the Republicans, although somewhat disheartened at seeing the Spanish Government give such negative results, in a political, financial and social point of view, have at this moment a good chance of success. The efforts of the Monarchists to find a King have only ended, up to the present time, in proving what a useless body they are, and how little they are in harmony with the masses of the people. The Republican propaganda is being made everywhere on the largest scale; everything is being prepared in order that, should Paris send the news which is impatiently expected, an explosion of the popular sentiment may take place and the Republic be proclaimed immediately, leaving the *plebiscitum* to be made afterward. The Regent persists in his ideas of attempting an opposition to the proclamation of a republic. He has repeated to his friends that he has decided to put himself at the head of the army, to fight against the Republicans. If the popular movement were as strongly declared against him as the Republicans hope to be the case, a civil war of a long duration would be imminent; for the Spanish soldier has, for a great many years past, been accustomed to blindly follow the orders of his commanders, who reward him afterward by diminishing his term of service. In short, preparations for the struggle are being made on all sides. In consequence, the Ministers have lost no time in getting together 25,000 men in the environs of Madrid.

Waiting for the Results of the War—A Republic in France Looked for—The Probable Effect—The Regency and Its Opponents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870.

There is nothing doing in the official world here, and in the different Ministries everything seems to be suspended while waiting for dispatches from the seat of war, which are discussed in anticipation in every possible way. The news received of the battle of the 16th and 17th inst., has tended to raise the hopes of the partisans of the cause of France. The Regent has not been on the best terms with Gen. PRIM since the latter has had the weakness to turn with his friends and several Democrats to the Republican Party. The Regent persists in his desire to oppose the modification of the thirty-third article of the Constitution, even if France should be under the necessity of changing her form of government.

EFFECT OF A REPUBLIC IN FRANCE.

Gen. PRIM, M. RIVERO, M. ZORILLA and M. MARTOS, are of opinion that if the Republic should be proclaimed in France, it would be necessary, in order to be beforehand with the outbreak that would otherwise occur in Madrid, for the authorities to head a movement for the formation of a conservative Republic. This is the cause of the uneasy feelings that exist in high places. M. RIOS ROSAS, the leader of the Liberal Unionists, has threatened the Ministry with a determined opposition as soon as the Cortes are opened. Gen. PRIM, knowing the unrelenting adversary he would have to deal with, has endeavored to pacify him by making some concessions. The Regent has begged a Deputy, formerly a Minister, to call upon M. RIOS ROSAS, to induce him to forego his intended opposition. He demands that the Ministry shall take the initiative in the Cortes, by proposing to the Deputies to invest it with the executive power,—that is, with the power of dissolving the present Cortes, of forming a new Ministry, and of ordering the election of fresh municipalities, Counselors-General, and new Deputies and Senators. Will this project succeed? It is very doubtful. However, I must tell you that the Regent has promised Gen. PRIM to support it, even if it should affect the War Department, which is the essential point for the General, but the twelve or fifteen Deputies that support him are very influential, and urge him on to a military Dictatorship, at the head of which he certainly would be.

THE REGENCY AND ITS OPPONENTS.

I need not tell you that the Republicans are on the watch, and that they are determined to prevent the execution of the projects of Marshal SERRANO. They also watch very closely the acts of Gen. PRIM. They know that the worst passions are raging around the President of the Council of Ministers, and that unheard-of efforts are being made to bring him to certain ends by means of costly support and the adulations that are lavished upon him by those beings whose conscience is always at the order of their insatiable appetite. The conduct of Gen. PRIM, so far as it affects the Republicans, is similar to epidemics which are only known by their deplorable results. We must not conceal from ourselves that the character of the political conduct of Gen. PRIM is the negation of everything except the debt of Spain, considerably increased within the last twenty-two months. The country is therefore little disposed to be grateful to the ostensible leader of this kind of policy, which decreases everything except the budget.

SUPPRESSED REVOLUTION.

Considering this astonishing assemblage of concessions and repressions of provocation to some and tolerance to others, and ambitious excitements, is it at all surprising that we are constantly threatened with a revolution? Spain is therefore a constant hot-bed of conspiracies against a position of affairs which satisfies no party—not even the legitimate aspirations of the revolution. As to the interior policy, the deepest laid plans are made use of in order to deceive. The hand is given to all parties, but no engagement made with any. In one word, everybody is deceived by the flattering hopes that are held out to him, but which are certain to be destroyed in secret. Every one is convinced that at this very moment in official quarters they are plotting a fresh attack upon the Republicans, whose assistance is required to obtain a victory, by means of which a *coup d'état* might be effected at a given time, and a King—no matter of what kind, even if it were of wood, like that of the frogs of the good LAFONTAINE—proclaimed.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

An unlimited credit has just been granted to the Minister of the Interior, without its object having been disclosed. The Cortes alone have the right of granting these credits, (this is the first violation of the Constitution,) and they will be merely asked to approve of these expenses. The nation is very poor, but nevertheless Gen. PRIM has thought fit to spend twelve millions (£120,000) sterling to embellish the palace of the Minister of War. How much will be really spent on these works, I cannot tell you. They pay neither the professors, the clergy, nor pensioners. Misery is at its height in the provinces. In the villages, the collectors of taxes are fired upon. The harvest is only half what it ought to be, on account of the great drouth. The consequence is, uneasiness reigns everywhere. French agents have gone into the Asturias and Galicia to buy oxen, and into Aragon and Catalonia to buy corn and wine. Large cargoes have been sent off to Marseilles for the requirements of the army. In short, the position of Spain is, at the present moment, one of expectation for all. Nothing is done, and nothing will be decided until later, and then only in accordance with the events of Paris.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

The Trip to Sioux City—Character of the Country—Points of Interest—Back to St. Paul—A Night at the Opera-House.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Monday, Aug. 29, 1870.

Our trip down the Sioux City Road was made on Saturday. Conveyed to the depot in carriages, we found a "special," or, as they call it out here, "wild" train, waiting for us. Besides our own party, quite a number of ladies and gentlemen, belonging to St. Paul, took part in the excursion—among the latter being Gov. AUSTIN, Ex-Gov. MARSHALL, Gen. SIBLEY, Dr. STEWART and several representatives of the local Press. The day was bright and beautiful, and the road in first-rate running order. Our first stopping place was Mendota, six miles from St. Paul. Stopping only to wood and water, our train dashed past Nicols, Hamilton, Bloomington, Thakopee, Merriam, Davidson, Brentwood and St. Lawrence—the country all the way being one splendid rolling prairie, with immense tracts of wheat and corn land on both sides—the whole suggesting very forcibly the enormous amount of traffic which must soon be done on the line, with St. Paul as the *entrepôt* for its transmission, via the Lake Superior and Mississippi line to Duluth, there to be, reshipped to eastern ports.

CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY.

All the country appears to be well settled and improved, with roads, school-houses, churches, and innumerable towns and villages. The land consists of both timber and prairie; the soil is of the richest and most fertile quality, finely watered, while the climate is confessedly superior to that of any other Western State. The terms of purchase appear easy beyond the common—one-third only in cash down, the balance being payable in five subsequent annual installments, with seven per cent. per annum interest, or a discount of eight per cent. on the remaining nine-tenths of the purchase money, if the same is all paid in cash. Passing Kasota and Caroline, we halted at Mankato for a few minutes, and from thence progressed slowly by South Bend and Minneopa to Lake Crystal, a township situated near the lake of that name, and about one hundred and twelve miles distant from St. Paul. Hitherto no trains had run further than this, but the track having been completed as far as Madelia, (about twelve miles further on,) we made for that point, running slowly and cautiously, however, for fear of accidents. We arrived at Madelia about 1½ P. M., and pending the preparation of lunch, some of us amused ourselves by watching the process of track-laying about half a mile further on, an operation which progresses at the rate of only about half a mile a day, iron not arriving fast enough to proceed more rapidly. Others of us made a raid on the village of Madelia, which is situated only a short distance from the railroad. It was established about thirteen years ago, but until within a year or two consisted of only a few poor wooden shanties. A prominent landmark is the old block-house fort, yclept Fort Cox, built in 1862, and which, it may be remembered, did good service during the Indian troubles of that year. There are now more that fifty good houses in the village, and a population of over three hundred.

THE RETURN TRIP.

To admit of our party arriving at home in good season, our stay in Madelia was necessarily short, consequently I was deprived of an opportunity of conversing with the citizens as to their plans and prospects, and the short halt at Lake Crystal was another disappointment of a similar nature. The entire road between St. Paul and Sioux City consists of two divisions, the first extending from St. Paul to St. James, which is about eleven miles beyond Madelia. All this has been graded, and the track-laying will be completed very shortly. The bridge to cross the Watonwan River has been framed at St. Paul, and will be carried up the line today. No fewer than twenty-two miles of main track have been built during the past season, besides the erection of a fine draw-bridge across the Minnesota River at St. Peter, in order to accommodate its citizens in reaching the depot. The second division of the road—155 miles—is that portion of it between St. James and Sioux City, the last twenty-five miles of it passing over the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Road, which runs from Fort Dodge, and is, I believe, permanently leased by the Illinois Central Company. When this road is entirely built there will be a continuous railroad connection between Lake Superior and San Francisco.

THE SALT DEPOSITS.

I was informed that the Salt Company of that place, in drilling for salt water, have reached the rock 200 feet below the surface. This will necessarily save them heavy expense for tubing, &c. They are proceeding at the rate of some twelve feet per diem, using a very powerful steam drill, which stands close to the railroad track, and is the object of much curiosity. Before many days they expect to strike salt.

At about 3 P. M. we turned our faces homeward, the excursion having been in all respects a complete success. The party arrived at their hotel in good season to enjoy supper, after which, notwithstanding their fatigue, they adjourned en masse to the opera-house. The sensation of the evening was the production of BROUGHAM's immortal "Pocahontas," with Miss BOOTH in the title rôle, and one of the excursion party, Mr. R., of New-York, supporting her as the redoubtable *Powhatan*. The piece was a complete success, the applause being incessant, and both the lady and gentleman called before the curtain at its fall to be pelted with bouquets and receive an ovation. My next letter will give details of an excursion to White Bear Lake, wind up St. Paul matters, and inform you as to our plans for the return journey.

Homeward Bound—The Vicinity of St. Paul—Indians—Western Towns—Arrival at Duluth.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAM-SHIP "WINSLOW,"
LAKE SUPERIOR, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1870.

Sunday, the 20th current, dawned brilliantly; there had been a good deal of rain during the night, but the sun shone out in all his glory, giving certain promise of a delightful day for our excursion. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church, New-York, having been announced to preach at Christ Church in the morning, most of our party attended service there, and listened with attention to one of the reverend Doctor's finest sermons, the subject being the Brazen Serpent. After an early dinner, a party of us took carriages and drove to White Bear Lake, which is situated about twelve miles from the city. This lake is certainly a most beautiful one; it is surrounded by splendid forests and its waters are as limpid and transparent as the clearest of crystal. Its circumference exceeds twenty miles, and there is a lovely island in its midst, covering an area of over eighty-five acres. Having enjoyed a delightful sail of about an hour, followed by a ramble among the trees on the margin of the lake, we resumed our carriages and drove back to the city, delighted beyond measure with the excursion, and glad at having had an opportunity of seeing what is confessedly one of the most interesting spots in the vicinity of St. Paul. The climate at White Bear Lake has quite a reputation as a sanatorium for invalids and persons suffering from diseases of the chest and lungs; consequently many people have taken up their residence in the neighborhood, one and all of whom concur as to the health-restoring influence of its bracing atmosphere, which physicians believe, possesses an excess of oxygen, together with a peculiar dryness and lightness which admirably adapt it to the purposes of free respiration. The lowness of the temperature during the Summer months, (ranging from 40° to 70° Fahrenheit,) too, far from tending to produce colds or coughs, is found to afford direct relief to those affected with asthma, bronchitis and other pulmonary complaints. Although the Winters are long, they are considered the most healthy period of the year, the extreme cold not being greater than is sometimes felt in the Northern or Eastern States, near the sea-board.

After our return from White Bear, all the party met by agreement in the great drawing-room of the hotel, to spend an hour or so and exchange adieus, as several of our number were to leave the main body and proceed to their destinations by various other routes. This formal leave-taking did not, however, appear to suffice, as, notwithstanding the early hour, everybody assembled to see us off in the morning. All St. Paul seemed to have turned out to join in these parting greetings, and we drove to the depot amid the hearty farewells of all. Much of the country on the route, having been passed in the darkness on our downward trip, was now new to us, the first object of interest being Lake Phalon, from which St. Paul gets her supply of pure water. This lake is considered inexhaustible; but to provide against all possible contingencies, the St. Paul Water Company have secured the right of way to Bald Eagle Lake, some miles beyond. The last-mentioned lake is celebrated among patrons of the "gentle art," being stocked with fish.

WESTERN TOWNS.

On our upward journey we encountered several groups of Indians—some of them in their birch-bark canoes, paddling gracefully along over the clear and still waters of some of the lakes. The squaws, too, appeared to considerable advantage in their picturesque attire, sitting in the doors of their wigwams, close to the railroad track. Some of the townships already located give promise of great things. One which was pointed out to me is particularly interesting from the suggestive fact that out of the thirty-four houses of which it at present consists, thirty-two are grogeries, the thirty-third a house of questionable repute, and the thirty-fourth the Station-house! At one of the stopping places we were boarded by several of the residents, rabid after news and clamorous for old newspapers. One of these, wearing his hair hanging half-way down his shoulders, an enormous, unkempt red beard and mustache, and gotten up in a "rig" that would unquestionably make a sensation in Broadway, introduced himself to our notice as Judge McLEOD, and created much merriment. The Judge had evidently been "tasting," and was excessively communicative, giving us all his history and parentage, even to the minutest details, and expressing his disgust of "life in the wilderness" in no measured terms.

ARRIVAL AT DULUTH.

It was dark when we reached Duluth, and our train consequently ran down direct to the freight depot, alongside the good ship *Winslow*, which lay at her moorings, with steam up, ready for sea. A large number of the most prominent citizens came down to shake hands and bid us "God-speed." Foremost among these was Col. MITCHELL, of the Duluth *Tribune*, to whom I am indebted for much interesting information, and whose courtesy and kindness cannot be too highly eulogized. It seemed quite natural getting on board our steamer again, so that, after supper, we found our way to our respective state-rooms, where we very soon succumbed to the demoralizing fatigues of the past week, meeting again at the breakfast-table this morning at an unusually "fashionable" hour.

From Duluth to Erie—Points of Interest—Difficult Navigation—A Storm on Lake Erie.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ERIE, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 3, 1870.

Our downward voyage has been truly a delightful one, and a great deal of novelty and interest added to our former experiences. I chronicled in my letter of 30th ult. our departure from Duluth on board the *Winslow*. Taking up my narrative at that point, therefore, I proceed now to detail our downward passage. I have already put you in possession of pretty full particulars regarding the rise progress, present appearance, situation, natural advantages and future prospects of Duluth, so that I need not now here again refer to it.

DEPARTURE FROM DULUTH.

As it was dark on leaving Duluth, we saw little of the coast until we were abreast of the Apostles Islands, mentioned in my last. The first point of importance which we passed was Ontonagon, which is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name. Here is a population of more than 1,300 inhabitants, with some thriving stores and excellent houses. In the immediate vicinity are the Minneseta, National, Rockland, and several other very valuable copper mines, these being situated in a range of high hills, crossing Keweenaw Point from north-east to south-west for nearly ninety-six miles. There are also traces of silver among the copper, the ore of the latter abounding in very large masses. Communication between the city and the mines is by an excellent plank road. The Porcupine Mountain, some eighteen miles west of Ontonagon, is a bold headland, rising some 1,400 feet from the lake surface; it is one of the most prominent landmarks on the coast. Eight miles further on we made Eagle River Harbor and village, the population of which is about nine hundred. This is the outpost of the well-known Cliff and Boston mines. The county in which it stands is called Houghton County, in honor of the memory of the late Dr. HOUGHTON, who was drowned October, 1845, while engaged in exploring this section of the country. Another couple of hours brought us to Copper Harbor, one of the best on the lake, although somewhat difficult to enter. Although it was dark, we ran in round the point, and "brought up" to give our ladies an opportunity of going ashore and buying a few specimens from the neighboring mines. The population here does not exceed three hundred. An old United States military post, formerly called Fort Wilkins, has been converted into a hotel, being situated on Lake Fanny Hoe, half a mile from the wharf. Rounding Keweenaw Point, we struck across for Marquette, which we reached at an early hour on Wednesday morning. Our stay here was prolonged for some time pending the loading of a quantity of pig-iron for Erie—an operation which is managed with great care and celerity at the commodious piers constructed expressly for the purpose. A run ashore, to collect our mail and get some late papers, whiled away the hour or two of our detention, and we then proceeded on our voyage, arriving off the pictured rocks, described on our upward passage, but which we now saw in far greater perfection than then. Before reaching the western limits of these rocks we passed Grand Island, a wild, romantic isle about ten miles long and five wide, lying close in shore.

NAVIGATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

As we had gone considerably out of our direct course, we were forced to run to the westward, and stand off, in order to make the light-house on White Fish Point. This light-house is nearly seventy-five feet in height, and is usually most conspicuous; but as it was foggy on Wednesday evening, we failed to make it for a considerable time; at last, however, we succeeded, and soon retrieved our lost time, running into the St. Mary River in good season. Passing down we passed the wrecks of several vessels—the channel here being very intricate and dangerous. We came into the ship-canal in time to pass the locks in company with the *Coburn*, one of EBEN WARD's line, now running alternately with boats of the EVANS line, between Duluth and Erie ports. These locks are two in number, each 350 feet long, with a width of 115 feet at top, 100 feet at water-line, and 64 feet at bottom. The walls are 25 feet high and 10 feet thick at the bottom. The amount of lumber, timber and iron used in the building of the piers and gates is enormous. We reached Detroit at 7 P. M., Friday, and having got our mail and dropped three more of our party, we steamed down the river in gallant style.

A STORM AND GALE ON LAKE ERIE.

But morning dawned red, gray, and lowering, and puffs of a threatening kind from the north-east came up ever and again, each one seeming to increase in violence. There was a strange oppression, too, in the atmosphere, that told plainly that we were in for it. Presently down came a whole gale of wind—whistling, howling and blowing, as if it would have blown us out of the water altogether. The sky grew of an inky blackness, and the water bore that unearthly lead-like color which betokens the worst kind of weather. The whole surface of the lake was a mass of foam and boiling surge. At last there came one blinding flash of lightning, followed almost instantaneously by a deafening crash of thunder; flash after flash, peal after peal, it came, as if all heaven's artillery had opened fire at once; then came torrents of rain which beat into every crevice and cranny, the wind still blowing fiercely, and every moment increasing in violence. In a few hours, however, the clouds were dispelled, the sun came out glorious as ever, although the gale continued unabated and the sea running very high, and occasionally breaking over the vessel, making her shiver as wave after wave broke on her bows. The *Winslow* proved herself an excellent sea-boat, and weathered it splendidly, riding the billows "like a thing of life." It was late, however, ere we got to Erie, and our farewell dinner was accordingly postponed until we got shelter behind the peninsula, in order that we might have the company of the ladies, most of whom had been confined to their state-rooms. Our farewell repast over, we adjourned to the Reed House, where we took leave of Mr. EVANS (owner of the *Winslow*) and his lady, as well as of four more of our party.

From Erie to Philadelphia—Success of the Expedition—Prospects of the Road.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1870.

On Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, after a comfortable night's rest at the Reed House—an excellent hotel owned and kept by Mr. UPSON, for many years an associate of the famous P. T. BARNUM—we took shipping in a special train put at our disposal by the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania and Erie Road, Mr. BALDWIN, who accompanied us on our journey. Dashing along at top speed, we arrived at Kane in time for dinner, and about 4½ at Renovo, the terminus of the Second Division of the line. Here we halted to inspect the fish-ponds attached to the hotel, adjoining the depot. These ponds are stocked with brook-trout, which thrive amazingly well. The ponds are three in number, communicating with each other by a small narrow rill. The fish, however, are detained in their own proper compartment by a small water-wheel, which turns by the action of the trickling stream, thus allowing a constant flow of pure water from the Spring, at the same time preventing the small and young fish from mixing with, and being destroyed by, the full-grown trout. In the lower pond we saw perfect shoals of fine trout, averaging from twelve to fifteen inches apiece. The feeding process is most amusing—the food being eagerly dashed for and swallowed almost instantaneously on its reaching the surface of the water. The proprietor of these ponds nets a very considerable sum by the sale of his fish, besides supplying the table of his hotel. Sunday evening we passed in the Herdic House, in Williamsport, from which we took our departure at 8:40 yesterday morning.

Precisely at the minute, as arranged weeks ago, our cars arrived at the platform of the Pennsylvania Road, Philadelphia—a remarkable instance of the executive power of railroad men, which has been rarely more strikingly demonstrated than in their thus carrying out schedule arrangements, covering weeks in time, half a continent in space, and gratifying, as well as satisfying, the wishes and whims of pleasure parties.

SUCCESS OF THE EXCURSION.

This expedition has far more than simply demonstrated the feasibility and possible success of the undertaking, the completion of which it was our mission to celebrate. It has clearly proved to every one of the party, and to none more so than to myself and my brethren of the Press, that the connection between the navigable waters of the Mississippi and the head of the great lake system is now secured, and that through other great railroad connections, both existing and in progress, the produce of the vast wheat steppe of this mighty Continent will henceforth have free egress; in fact, as one of our party very justly observed, it is "now tapped, and the current turned directly on" to refresh and gladden the hearts of the Eastern world.

The financial prospects of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad are encouraging. The land grants donated aggregate an area of 1,632,000 acres; the City of St. Paul has donated $200,000 in city bonds, and the county of St. Louis $150,000 in county bonds. It may be safely assumed that, selling to actual settlers, with fair rates of interest and liberal credits, the lands so donated are worth for agricultural purposes alone at least $6 per acre, while their sale and settlement, which is fast following the building of the road, will in a short time make an immense local freight and passenger business. The assets of the Company may thus be safely set down, without any exaggeration, at $10,242,000.

The lumber, consisting of the finest white and Norway pine, will also be a great source of revenue, and has been estimated at four thousand millions of feet! The slate formation, one of the largest and best in the world, extending twenty miles in length by six in breadth, cannot have its importance and value too highly estimated.

Mineral wealth also, inclusive of silver, iron and copper ore, is abundant all around the lake, and the large number of persons employed in these mining districts will most assuredly find the cheapest market for their supplies, in drawing them from the West; groceries and miscellaneous goods, brought from the South, coming up the Mississippi River, and passing over the Lake Superior and Mississippi line to the lake.

Another suggestive fact is that the Minnesota farmers pay as freight from the average point of production in the State, thirty cents per bushel on wheat to Chicago or Milwaukee, and yet, when it has reached these points, it is the same distance from its ultimate market at the East as when it reaches the head of Lake Superior. Fifteen to twenty cents per bushel is now saved to the producer by the construction of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Road, consequently it would be unreasonable to doubt that farmers will hardly be slow to seize upon and profit by such manifest advantages.

The average cost of transportation from Duluth to the Atlantic coast does not exceed four mills per ton per mile, while that of railroads is twelve mills per ton per mile. When the projected improvements at the St. Mary Ship Canal are carried out, and passage secured to vessels of 1,200 tons burden, a further reduction of two mills per ton per mile will most probably take place.

IMMIGRATION.

At the present rate of immigration Minnesota will add this year $75,000 to the population, and in a couple of years more will have a population of not less than 600,000, with a wheat product of more than 20,000,000 bushels, of which amount at least two-thirds will pass over the Lake Superior and Mississippi Road to Lake Superior. The merchants of Minnesota now pay for freight on goods coming from Chicago or Milwaukee, over $1,100,000 per annum. Now that this line of road is open, a large proportion of the goods must come by it, and then the principal part of this freight will be saved both to merchant and consumer. The passenger traffic induced by the large business of the road, will necessarily be greatly augmented by tourists and others seeking the salubrious climate of the north-west for health or recreation, as a trip like our own, from the East, over the latter, perhaps returning by way of the Mississippi River or the lines of road running east from St. Paul, will afford more real enjoyment and instruction than, perhaps, any other excursion of like character on the Continent.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

Advance of the Expedition—The Reception—Riel's Action—Arrests—The Scott Murder, &c.

A special correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, writing from Fort Garry under date of Aug. 24, says: The mounted company, serving as an advance guard, was a great success. They came in last night bringing prisoners of various descriptions. An order had been issued that people passing through their line should not be allowed to return; and as numbers of people came out from one cause and another from Fort Garry, the advance of the company was accompanied by a string of vehicles resembling nothing so much as the funeral of a first-class Democrat in New-York. Several people were also captured who had ridden into the lines. They were informed that since they had come into the lines they must remain within them until morning.

One gentleman took it very much to heart. He had evidently been drinking to the success of the troops, or some other cause, and complained that he had been arrested. His horse had been arrested his sulky arrested, and he himself had been "grossly 'sulted" by a fellow. He repeated the "grossly 'sulted" several times, and appeared to be unable to get over it; but as far as I could learn the gross insult consisted in Mr. RIDDELL's ordering a picket to stop him as he attempted to get away. Another gentleman farmer living near Winnipeg, when stopped for crossing the lines, took a sensible view of the matter, and said that Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, who had captured him, had much better let him go, as he would then be able to order a good supper, and draw some excellent ale that he had for the officers of the company by the time they arrived at his house. The invitation was very tempting, but on the other hand duty forbade the release; however, to compromise matters and reconcile duty with inclination, the young rifle officer conducted his prisoner to his house and there tasted the beer which had been so lauded, and which was found to be excellent. There were several prisoners taken, however, and really held as prisoners. One of these was found to be a member of the Court-martial that condemed poor SCOTT, and another was said to be one of RIEL's cavalry officers. Nothing could exceed the picturesque appearance of Capt. WALLACE and his company of mounted rifles. As the fort was neared the line was thrown into open column, and in this formation the little army moved steadily on for the walls. For a few minutes the hope was high that RIEL was going to fight. The gate which the force approached was shut, a large gun was mounted *en barbette* over it, and not a sign of a man could be seen. We were now close, and judged that had the Fort been evacuated there would have been some one only too glad to tell the news. RIEL rose in the estimation of the men. They had feared, during their long months of daily toil, that when Fort Garry was reached there would be nothing for them to do. The sight, therefore, of the closed gates, the gun, and the marked silence that reigned around, led them for a moment to believe that RIEL had been maligned, and that there was more in him than people thought. The word ran along the line, "he is going to fight, and the elastic step which succeeded the heavy tramp showed how gladly the tidings were received. The lady who had accompanied the expedition from Fort William dismounted from the engineer wagon, on which at Col. WOLSELEY's request she had ridden from the landing, and quick glances were cast at the walls as if to seek the best spots for storming. But, however, it all blew over; RIEL had gone away with his tail between his legs like a whipped cur. Mr. DENNISON, aid-de-camp, who had been sent on to see if the other gate was open, galloped back to say that it was, and the column moved on for the main entrance. As they neared the gate the band struck up a quickstep, to which the column marched in and formed in open column in the square of the fort. Before the head of the column got in, however, the staff and unattached officers had vied with one another in being the first to reach the flag-staff. It is difficult to say who was first, but Col. MCNIEL, Capt. HUYSHE and Mr. BUTLER, Sixty-ninth, allowed none but Col. WOLSELEY to precede them. Inside the fort were a few individuals who looked like half-breeds, and might have been anything, besides several of the Hudson Bay Company's officers. One or two of these first-mentioned men were pointed out as counselors and other officers of RIEL's, and one old man, who was holding a horse, was mentioned by name, and stood there shaking, lest retribution should be dealt on him. It was curious, however, to find that of the few people in the fort, and the numbers outside, no one seemed to know anybody. One asked who so-and-so was, and no one knew; or whether RIEL had done such and such a thing, and no one could tell. There was an evident disinclination to recognize any one, or to speak of events past, present, or future. The fort was in a dreadful state of mud and dirt. It looked in just that kind of dirty disorder that marks a well-ordered establishment when committed to the care of a person unaccustomed to anything larger than a hovel. Inside the building which RIEL had made his head-quarters, we found Mr. MCDOUGALL's carpet and other furniture in use. It is only two days ago since RIEL had the curtains brought in by Mr. MCDOUGALL mounted in his room; but though there was every attempt at splendor, it was all marred by dirt. In the dining-room were the uncleared remnants of the President's breakfast; and in all the houses which we entered we found that the same meal had been disturbed. Among other things which turned up were some of the papers of the retreating dignitary. Copies of those which I think most interesting, I send you. I have no hesitation in doing this, because the papers, even of an honorable enemy, cease to be private when captured, and the proceedings of Bishop TACHE and RIEL can hardly be called honorable. You will see by these that Bishop TACHE and RIEL are the most harmonious coadjutors, and it is difficult to understand whether TACHE is RIEL's emmissary in Canada, or whether RIEL is TACHE's executive officer at Winnipeg. There was a portion of a letter of TACHE's, dated 21st of August, in which he says that he regrets Mr. ARCHIBALD will not be able to accompany him to Fort Garry, but assuring RIEL that he (Mr. ARCHIBALD) will be in before the troops. He also speaks of Sir GEORGE CARTIER as *noire ami aussi devoire que corugeuse*. It is evident that Bishop TACHE has not counted without his host in reckoning upon the devotion and courage of their friend, Sir GEORGE CARTIER, and in congratulating RIEL in having got all they wanted, he says the *Globe* will be furious. Among other papers which came to light is an account rendered to O'DONOGHUE by the delegate SCOTT, and by which it will be seen that the Ottawa Government were liberal in their allowance to the rebel delegates.

The City of Ragusa—She is Still Above Water.

The Boston *Journal*, of the 7th inst., says: "The little boat *City of Ragusa* was again spoken on Monday last, in latitude 42° 50', longitude 69° 10', by the fishing schooner *Emma L. Rich*, Capt. JENKINS, from the Grand Banks, which arrived at this port yesterday. She was then seventy-eight days out from Queenstown, bound to Boston, and her commander expected to reach this port in about a week from that time. He reported having experienced heavy weather, during which his little craft had behaved finely, carrying him safely through all the dangers of the Atlantic Ocean. He was accompanied by one man and a dog, and Capt. JENKINS states that all three appeared in good spirits when he left them. They had an ample supply of water and provisions, and required no assistance. The little boat is about three tons burden. Her Captain is represented as being a fine looking person, with a long, flowing beard, and in parting from the Yankee fisherman he waived his adieu with all the grace of an admiral of the fleet.

Elopement from Schuylerville, N. Y.—A Fourteen Year Old Maiden Threatens to Take Poison if not Allowed to Marry.

The Troy *Whig* of the 7th inst. has the following:

Schuylerville has been excited for the past few days over a "lovers' flight," which has furnished some choice tea-party gossip for the inhabitants of that place. The parties are a young man of about twenty-one years of age, who has been in two different county jails, within the last three months, and is a candidate for State Prison, and a girl fourteen years old, a beautiful and very talented young lady. About 8 o'clock Saturday night they were seen to cross the river bridge at Schuylerville, going east. Word was sent to the mother of the girl (who is a widow lady) and she was nearly crazed to learn of the affair. A dozen wagons started in pursuit. The pair were overtaken at Galesville, having waited on a minister there, who refused to marry them. They were about to look further when they were overhauled by the mother of the girl. The daughter declared she would marry him or poison herself. She broke away from her pursuer and took to her heels in the dark, and met her lover again. They started for Fort Miller village, about five miles distant. They were traced to the hotel there. When the landlord heard the pursuers coming, he put out the lights and locked the doors, denying that they were there. But a cousin of the girl, a muscular fellow, said they were there, for their horse was under the shed, and that he should have the girl dead or alive. The landlord then told them the girl was in the kithen with his wife. She baffled her pursuers a little longer by running into another room, and locking the door after her, but her cousin broke down the door, whereupon the girl seized a poker and fought like a tigress, but was finally brought out, exclaiming to her lover, "ED, what shall I do?" "Well, I guess you had better go home," and home she went, but how long she will stay depends upon how closely she is watched. She declares she *will* marry him. It is a very strange affair. She is a fine-looking, worthy girl, and to throw herself away on so worthless a young man seems little better than madness. As for the young man, he gets drunk every week or two and drives his father and mother out of the house and threatens to shoot them, and they find it necessary to escape until he gets sober. An elegant home for a young wife.

CURRENT NOTES.

The citizens of Southern Herkimer, N. Y., contemplate the building of a railroad between Springfield Centre and Utica.

All the citizens of St. Cloud, Minn., recently turned out to hunt the only rat ever seen in that region.

The school children of Terre Haute, Ind., are about to be vaccinated by order of the Common Council.

Mrs. M. E. H. MITCHELL, of Natchez, Miss., has been tried and found guilty of the murder of her husband, J. J. MITCHELL.

Some mean thief at Lanesborough, Minn., recently took advantage of the absence of a family at the funeral of one of its members to steal the sheets and pillows from all the beds.

The Minnesota River is to be bridged at St. Peter by the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, on condition of receiving from the town a gratuity of $25,000.

A cotton-planter at Memphis, Tenn., has lost one-fourth of his crop, this season, by the ravages of the boll-worm. Several other planters suffer from a similar misfortune.

Since the closing of the liquor-saloons at Leslie, Mich., a society has been established in a neighboring town which prohibits any of its members, on pain of $5 fine, from trading there until the liquor traffic has been resumed.

A quantity of tools at a hardware-store, in East Saginaw, Mich., were recently so charged with magnetic properties, during the prevalence of a thunder-storm, that they attract nails, tacks and screws.

OMAHA, the Indian orator, has just started on a lecturing tour through the United States, having begun at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 6th inst. He is said to be quite good looking, and has a wonderful command of language.

Four heroic young ladies have made the ascent of Mount Washington, N. H., by a perilous path. They camped out all night, and reached the Tip-Top House at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the names of a family resident in Sangamon County, Ill., whose united ages foot up 900 years. The father is ninety-seven and the mother ninety-one.

Prof. KING, of Poughkeepsie, recently made a very pleasant trip to Westport, Conn., in his balloon. The distance—sixty miles—was passed over in one hour and forty minutes. The highest point he attained was half a mile.

JOSEPH COATES, a somnambulist, of Albany, N. Y., walked out of a third-story window, a few nights since, but is not yet dead, although he is reported to have fallen on the crown of his head.

A large soup-house for the benefit of the poor is in contemplation at Atlanta, Ga. Ten gentlemen have pledged themselves to contribute $50 per year each to maintain it. An ale-brewer has headed the subscription with $5,000.

We are glad to find that some husbands in Texas set a higher value on their wives than others. Mr. P. FIELD, of Menard County, in that State, offers $1,200 for the return of his "better half," who was stolen some time since by the Indians from Piedras Negras.

The Rock County, Tennessee, Agricultural Society will inaugurate its annual fair by distributing prizes for the best-looking babies in that region. The mother of the finest specimen is to receive a piece of silver-plate, worth $20, and so on downward to $8.

The Troy potato speculators have begun to make large daily shipments to this City. The crop this season is abundant, and as the farmers continue to glut the market, a considerable reduction from the present prices is expected. Peach-blows bring $2 25 per barrel.

A new system of postal service is about to go into operation on the Michigan Central Railroad. Hitherto great delay was occasioned along the line in distributing the mail for many offices. This work will in future be done on board the cars.

The census-takers throughout the country, in comparing notes, find that the highest age attained by unmarried women is twenty-six years. Heretofore it used to be twenty-three. It is well to have the time definitely fixed when women cease to grow older.

Boring for salt at Gilbertsville, N. Y., has been resumed by Capt. E. S. COOK and his men. Brine was found at a depth of 260 feet, which indicated thirty degrees on the solometer. Six of the directors of the Midland Railroad have subscribed $1,000 each, in order that the work may be continued.

MARY BAILEY, a domestic in the employ of a family named HUNTER, at Pittsburg, Penn., recently took a dose of laudanum for the purpose of destroying her life, but was not successful. As soon as she recovered from the effects of the poison, she went about her work as usual, declining to give any reason for her conduct.

A report is said to have reached the United States Marshal at Nashville, Tenn., that a Baptist preacher, named BUCK, was taken from his bed at Lester's Station, on Tuesday night, tied to a tree and his throat cut from ear to ear. No cause is alleged for the crime. About a year ago, a son of Mr. BUCK was murdered by masked men.

A West Troy livery-stable keeper spoiled an elopement a few days since by pursuing a boatman who had hired a wagon from him to go a short distance, but used it for the purpose of running off with the wife of a carpenter in the neighborhood. The woman was found in his company, and also arrested. The affair has caused quite a scandal at West Troy.

Kingston, in this State, has recently been infested by sneak-thieves from New-York. The private house of Mr. GASEVRIS was robbed the other night of diamonds and jewelry valued at $1,000. One of our head-quarter's detectives has been sent for to work up the case. Several other thefts of a similar nature have been committed in the neighborhood within the past few weeks.

MARIA WELSH, a saloon-keeper at Philadelphia, has been arrested and held to bail for highway robbery. The victim was a cripple named WOODWARD, who was unable to stir when she attacked him on his way home at night, and carried off his watch, some promissory notes and a railroad bond for $500. Woman's rights again.

Dr. ANDREW SMITH, a prominent veterinary surgeon, in compliance with the instructions of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, has made a tour of the different places where cattle have suffered most severely, and reports that the disease is attributable to the attacks of flies. He adds that the parts affected should be fomented with hot water, and dressed with a lotion of carbolic acid.

An honest citizen of Memphis, Tenn., has applied for a divorce from his wife, on the ground that she had assaulted him severely when he charged her with a lack of affection. She had subsequently taken her children from him, and placed them in care of another man, and he wanted to be rid of her altogether. The other charges brought against her occupied nearly two columns of the Memphis newspapers.

A young man at Watertown, Wis., was recently liberated from prison in a very sudden and unexpected manner. He had been placed there by a beautiful woman, whom he had wronged and refused to marry. While the case was pending before the Courts, a kind-hearted widower appeared on the scene, and, having induced the fair one to confide her happiness to him, the prison doors were unbarred and happiness prevailed all around. The humanitarian said he could forget everything if she could be true to his five children.

A Frenchman named JOSEPH LAWVAGE is reported to have been recently murdered by Germans at Pittsburg, Penn., while returning with some groceries to his wife and children. On the way, it is said that he dropped into a lager-beer saloon, and that while there became involved in a dispute about the relative bravery displayed by the French and Prussian soldiers in the late engagements. He subsequently left the saloon, and his dead body was found soon afterward by the Police. A woman named DOYLE declares that she saw three men pursue and attack him.

A convict named CONNERS died recently in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., who had been guilty of a shocking crime. While serving out a short sentence he was one day engaged at the prison wharf, and seeing a number of little boys playing about there, he seized one of them, threw him into the water, and watched him struggling frantically without putting forth a hand to save him. When subsequently sent to the State Prison for life, he seemed to fully realize the enormity of the crime he had committed and grew so ill that no remedy could reach his case. He ate almost nothing, and suffered fearfully until his death.

The husband of the woman KOENIG, who drowned her two children in a tub of water, and then committed suicide herself, at Davenport, Iowa, tells a very singular story. He says they had been suffering from embarrassments for some time previously, and that on his return one day from the city, where he had been to dispose of silver-ware, he found his two children dead, and his wife standing over a well in the yard. She proposed that they should follow the children, and with that purpose in view lowered themselves into the well. The wife readily ended her life, but he could not keep his head under water long enough. After remaining in the well for some time he finally clambered up, and went in search of a rifle with which to blow out his brains. He could find no one friendly enough to oblige him. The tragedy was discovered, and then he was arrested and thrown into prison.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Docks.

The Commissioners of Docks held a meeting yesterday afternoon, the President, JOHN T. AGNEW, in the chair.

A communication was received from the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company requesting permission to continue the use of the shed erected by them on Pier No. 37 North River, as it was constructed in a durable manner and properly guarded from fire. A permit was granted subject to the rules and regulations of the Board.

Communications were received from Superintendents in reference to obstructions and needed repairs on a number of piers on both rivers, and were referred to the Executive Committee.

Superintendent WESTERVELT was authorized to remove the piles at Pier No. 23 North River, at an expense not exceeding $400.

A report of the financial condition of the Board was received from the Auditing Committee as follows:

Receipts from all sources	$320,838 12
Expenditures	118,117 51
Leaving balance on Aug. 31, 1870	$202,720 61

An application was made by the owners of the grain elevator on Pier No. 25 East River, to be allowed to continue its use. Mr. WARD, one of the firm, appeared before the Board and stated that the elevator was not an obstruction. After a reconsideration the application was denied.

The derrick at the foot of James-street was ordered to be removed. Two plans for docks were received from HENRY GARNER and JOHN A. PARKER. They were referred to the Committee. JOHN D. VAN BUREN was appointed Assistant Engineer on the recommendation of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Engineer-in-Chief. The Board then went into executive session.

The Ax Again—An Old Man of Seventy Years Wounded by a Girl of Twenty.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, a girl aged twenty, and named MARGARET FISHER, who resides at No. 73 Cherry-street, was fully committed on a charge of having cut a man named PETER CUSICK, who is seventy years of age, with an ax. The victim lived in No. 75, next door to the prisoner, and it appears that the girl had been chopping some wood on the sidewalk at the time. Some of the pieces happened to lie on the threshold of CUSICK's door, and he kicked them aside, requesting MAGGIE, as he did so, in no very polite terms, to do her chopping at her own door, and not to block up his. One word brought on another, and an interchange of violent epithets speedily ensued, and MARGARET became so enraged that she lifted the ax and aimed a desperate blow at PETER's head, which he warded off by interposing his arm, receiving as he did so the full force of the blow on that member. He was severely wounded.

Freight Tariffs Up Again.

The Managing Freight Superintendents of the New-York Central and Hudson River, Pennsylvania Central and Erie Railway Companies, have agreed to adopt increased rates for freight transportation over their several lines to the extent of about twenty-five per cent., taking Chicago prices as a basis. The new rates took effect yesterday. A further advance is expected in about a week, when the regular Fall rates are expected to be adopted.

The following is a list of the new tariffs, as compared with the old ones. For first-class freights, including dry goods and general merchandise per hundred weight, from New-York:

To.	New Rate.	Old Rate.
Buffalo	$ 87	$ 69
Erie, Penn.	74	55
Akron, Ohio	95	72
Cleveland, Ohio	84	63
Columbus, Ohio	1 03	77
Dayton, Ohio	1 13	85
Cincinnati, Ohio	1 18	90
Indianapolis, Ind.	1 22	92
Evansville, Ind.	1 47	1 10
Louisville, Ky.	1 44	1 12
St. Louis, Mo.	1 65	1 25
Toledo, Mo.	99	75
Peoria, Ill.	1 45	1 10
Quincy, Ill.	1 65	1 25
Chicago, Ill.	1 25	1 00
Milwaukee, Wis.	1 25	1 00

The following are the new rates adopted to Lake Erie ports by steam on Lakes: 79c.; old, 59c.

The following are the new rates to points on Lake Michigan by steam around the Lakes: 88c.; old, 66c.

The passenger competition between New-York, Troy and Albany is again revived. The steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Connecticut* are now carrying passengers to and from these places for fifty cents.

The Mails.

The mails for next week will be as follows:

Manhattan—6 A. M. on the 14th for Europe; no supplementary mail.

Silesia.—10 A. M. on the 15th, for Europe; supplementary at Jersey City to 11:25.

Morro Castle.—2 P. M. on the 15th, for Havre.

Lafayette—On the 17th, for France.

City of Brooklyn.—8 A. M. on the 17th, for Europe; supplementary mail at Pier No. 45 North River, to 9:30.

Jurors Heavily Fined.

The new law governing the cases of delinquent jurors was enforced for the first time, yesterday, by Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions. Of the number of 150 summoned, forty-six failed to appear, and an order was entered fining each one of the absentees $250. In thus decreeing the Judge said that he was thus driven to severity by the fact that nothing could be done for the suppression of crime in the Metropolis unless with the aid of laymen, who must assist in the work when called upon to do so. The law would be rigorously enforced, he said, in every instance of delinquency.

Personal.

Gen. R. W. Preston, Ex-United States Minister to Spain, and Senator Bayard, of Delaware, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. W. W. Averell, Ex-United States Consul at Montreal, is at the Everett House. Hon. Thomas W. Park, of Vermont; Hon. John D. King, of Augusta; Col. F. Beach, of Massachusetts; Major W. B. Greenlaw, of Memphis; and Hon. A. W. Kimball, of Atlanta, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. George Peabody Russell, of Salem; Senator Harris, of Louisiana; Hon. Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati; and Hon. J. Knox, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Carpentier, of California; Hon. C. H. Strong, of Albany, and Commander Reardon, of the United States Navy, are at the St. James Hotel. Hon. T. B. Bryson, of Pennsylvania; Hon. L. M. Closs, of Washington, and Lieutenant-Commander Jarrett, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House. Gen. Van Bokkelen, of Nevada, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

An Epidemic in Rensselaer County.

The Hudson, N. Y., *Star* says: Recently a singularly fatal disease, in regard to which but little more seems to be known than that it exists, has broken out at Eagle Bridge and in the northern section of this county. The disease resembles putrid sore throat very much, and is undoubtedly closely allied to this malignant disorder. A number of children have died after brief illness, and quite a number are now ailing. The disease in question appears to attack young rather than adults.

THE FAIR AT THE RINK.

Things to be Seen on the Second Day—The Exhibition Assuming Shape.

There is still much confusion at the Rink, although exhibitors are endeavoring to get their articles into shape with all convenient speed. The arrangements for giving the visitor facilities for finding the whereabouts of any article on exhibition are, this year, an improvement on those of 1869. Large placards, showing the localities of the different departments, are suspended from the roof of the building, and hang immediately over the space set apart for the goods, articles or inventions which come under the various heads into which the exhibition is sub-divided. According to this sub-divison, we have on the northerly side of the Rink, extending from the entrance on Third avenue, eastwardly, the following: Department No. 1—Fine Arts and Education; Department No. 3—Dress and Handicraft; Department No. 5—(to be devoted to small machinery,) vacant, as yet; Department No. 7—Agriculture and Horticulture. And on the southerly side of the building: Department No. 6—Intercommunication; Department No. 4—Chemistry and Mineralogy; Department No. 2—Of the dwelling. The long aisle which extends down the whole length of the building, and leads into Department No. 8—of Machinery—is broken only by MATHEWS' large octagonal soda-water fountain, which towers up in pyramidal form to the height of twenty-five feet. At the rear end of this aisle, and on a platform raised thirty feet from the floor work, men are busy putting up the large organ which Mr. JARDINE will exhibit as a specimen of what may be done in this country in that direction. There seems to be an absence of the numberless pianos which last year were thrummed upon by indifferent players, sending forth tunes in various keys and in all sorts of movements at one and the same time, and which made the Department of fine arts in 1869, a perfect babel of discord. For this relief, much thanks, Messrs. Managers.

The agricultural department is filling up with mowers, reapers, hay-cutters, and numerous other addenda of the farm, but which to the denizens of the City are totally inexplicable in design, and, for the most part, unattractive. Mr. HULL makes his soap temple do service again this year, and it looks as good as new. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN exhibit a number of safes of all varieties. There is a fine display of buggies and carriages by GEO. J. MOORE, T. E. BALDWIN & CO., and STIVER; also scales of all varieties, baby carriages, sleighs for youngsters, &c., are in profusion. The machinery department is being slowly put to rights, but will be, when in operation, the most attractive part of the exhibition. Among other things received yesterday is a Gatling battery gun, from Colt's Fire arms Manufactory, of Hartford, Conn., a formidable looking weapon, a revolver of six barrels, fashioned on the same plan as the death-dealing *mitrailleuse* of the French Army, which created such havoc among the Prussians at the late battle of Woerth. There are the usual complement of washing-machines, wringers, stoves, ranges, gas-fixtures, furniture and other matters pertaining to the household now huddled together, but which in a day or two will be regulated into proper positions.

Taken as a whole, this exhibition promises to surpass any that has yet been held under the auspices of the Institute.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of proposed new buildings, for which plans on file in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings have been approved since the date of our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 8, (yesterday:)

BRICK FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, west side of Ninth-avenue, 25 feet south of Fifty-sixth-street, 25 by 40 each, two of three stories and one two stories high; CHAS. TRACEY, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Thirty-sixth-street, 196 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 31 by 98¾ feet, five stories; GEO. A. ROBBINS, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Thirty-ninth-street, 150 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 28 feet, three stories; JOHN SCHREYER, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Ninety-second-street, 225 feet west of Third-avenue, 25 by 30 feet, two stories; ANTHONY J. GERAGHTY, owner.

One second-class store, No. 297 Grand-street, 17½ by 57 feet, two stories; THOS. A. BENNETT, owner.

Two store and tenement-houses, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and First-avenue, 28 and 22 by 54 feet, four stories; HENRY FULLING, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 620 West Forty-sixth-street, 25 by 50 feet, four stories; Mrs. M. GRUNNEWALD, owner.

One store and tenement-house, north side of Fifty-ninth-street, 175 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 45 feet, four stories; M. A. STAFFORD, owner.

One public building, corner One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, 108 by 42 feet, three stories; New-York Juvenile Asylum Society, owner.

One work-shop, No. 72 Greenwich-street, (rear,) 34 by 60 feet, one story; ISAAC BELL, owner.

One store and tenement-house, No. 161 Chrystie-street, 25 by 62 feet, five stories; WM. MOHR, owner.

Two tenements, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, 288 feet 10 inches west of First-avenue, 29 by 52 feet, four stories; PETER F. O'BRIEN, owner.

One store and dwelling-house, (second class,) No. 266 Bowery, 16⅛ by 62 feet, four stories; E. H. WEYMAN, owner.

One factory, north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, 325 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 15 by 21 feet, one story; Union India-Rubber Company, owners.

One workshop, north side of Thirty-seventh-street, 250 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 25 feet, two stories; MATTHEW FRIETGEN, owner.

BRICK AND STONE FRONT.

One church, from Laurens to Thompson-street, near Canal-street, 79 by 162 feet, two stories; Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer, owner.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Forty-ninth-street, 175 feet west of Third-avenue, 25 by 58 feet, five stories; GEORGE GREGORY, owner.

Six first-class dwellings, south side of Forty-first-street, 420 feet east of Second-avenue, 17 by 40 feet each, three stories; RICHARD FANNIN, owner.

Seven first-class dwellings, on a new street, running from Fortieth to Forty-first-street, 420 feet east of Second-avenue, 17 by 40 feet, three stories, RICHARD FANNIN, owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Thirty-eighth-street, 275 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 50 feet, two stories; JOSEPH SMITH, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of buildings	36
Brown-stone fronts	14
Brick fronts	20
Brick and stone front	1
Frame building	1
First-class dwellings	17
Second-class dwellings	4
Tenements	5
Stores and tenements	4
Church	1
Work-shops	2
Factory	1
Public building	1

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending yesterday, (Thursday, Sept. 8,) the following buildings have been reported as unsafe in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

No. 330 West Sixteenth-street, THEODORE KELLY, owner; unsafe foundation wall.

South-west corner of Third-avenue and Fortieth-street, MARTIN VAN HAGEN, owner; unsafe chimneys.

No. 408 West Thirty-fifth-street, Mrs. HANNAH BELLAMY, owner; unsafe generally.

No. 35 Centre-street, A. T. STEWART, owner; unsafe chimney.

No. 41 Duane-street, A. T. STEWART, owner; unsafe chimneys and southerly wall.

No. 451 Seventh-avenue, E. M. CONNOLLY, owner; unsafe side and rear walls—injured by fire.

No. 87 Laurens-street, J. BOULDORIES, owner; walls out of plumb.

No. 18 Baxter-street, (rear,) GIFFORD PALMER, owner; unsafe foundation walls.

No. 208 Greene-street, (rear,) AMOS R. ENO, owner; unsafe rear wall—excavating on adjoining lot.

No. 349 East Thirty-second-street, DANIEL EHSLER, owner; unsafe foundation wall.

South-east corner of Liberty and Washington streets, FRANCIS BOLTING, owner; unsafe chimney.

No. 13 Leonard-street, (rear,) Mrs. BRANIGAN, owner; unsafe generally.

No. 63 Greenwich-street, JOSEPH NAYLOR, owner; unsafe front wall.

No. 67 Greenwich-street, W. and E. CRUIKSHANK, owners; unsafe walls and lintels.

No. 43 Elm-street, WM. C. MILLER, owner; unsafe south and front walls.

No. 43 Elm-street, (rear,) WM. C. MILLER, owner; unsafe and bulged walls.

No. 319 Water-street, SAMUEL I. LEWIS, owner; unsafe lintels and bolt course.

No. 41 Elm-street, J. M. JONES, owner; unsafe front and northerly walls.

No. 213 Henry-street, CHARLES ABRY, owner; unsafe chimneys.

Passing a Worthless Check.

AUGUST VOLLBRACHT was arraigned, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, upon complaint of MAX LEVINGER, No. 803 Third-avenue, who charged him with passing upon him a worthless check for $30 on the First National Bank of Brooklyn. From LEVINGER's statement to the Court, it appears that on the 25th of October last he loaned VOLLBRACHT $30, and in payment of this debt the latter gave him the bogus check. In the beginning of November last, when the worthlessness of the paper was discovered, a warrant was taken out for VOLLBRACHT's arrest, but until yesterday he succeeded in evading arrest. Justice BIXBY committed him to answer in default of $1,000 bail. VOLLBRACHT's lawyer asked if his Honor would take personal property bail, and received a withering rebuke in return.

Long Island City Common Council.

The Long Island City Common Council met at Astoria, yesterday, Mayor DITMARS presiding. A number of resolutions referring to the flagging, paving and improving of sidewalks and highways were presented, but were subsequently sent to the Committee on Streets. A petition concerning the formation of a new hook and ladder company, to be named after A. D. DITMARS, was also referred. A motion to reconsider the previous action of the body in regard to an appropriation of $1,800 for badges, was voted down. A report was then received from one of the Committees, favoring the formation of Blue Oak Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and of Hunters Engine Company, of Dutch Hills. JAMES B. BARCLAY was nominated by the Mayor to fill a vacancy in the Board of Health. Permission was granted to the Directors of the Ravenswood and Astoria Railroad to build a single track in Vernon-avenue, together with turn-outs, on condition that the line should be completed by the 1st of February next. WM. LYONS was appointed to act as constable at Hunter's Point ferry and the Long Island Railroad depot. A communication was read from the Corporation Counsel, complaining of the conduct of certain Justices of the Peace at Newton. He charged them with disregarding several provisions of the Long Island City charter and of acting in a contemptuous manner. The matter was referred to the Committee on Ordinances. The meeting then adjourned.

KNIVES AND PISTOLS.

Important Charge of Judge Bedford to the Grand Jury—Fitting Indorsement by Assistant District-Attorney Fellows—The Murderous Classes to be Put Down.

At the opening of the September term of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, Judge BEDFORD delivered a stirring address to the Grand Jury. After touching upon the usual points, he proceeded to speak of the lawlessness of the day in the following terms:

I learn that the City Prison is in a very crowded condition, and a large number of persons awaiting your action, many of whom are charged with the alleged criminal use of the knife and pistol. The daily Press teem with the fearful doings of these deadly weapons—demonstrating the startling fact, that there seems to be, as it were, murder in the very atmosphere we breathe. There is in this City a class, and I regret to say, a large class, of men who have no respect for the laws of God or man; they violate both, because in their waywardness they believe they can do so with impunity. The time has unquestionably arrived when the authorities, in order to preserve the future welfare of society, are called upon to mete out to these men the utmost rigor of the law, in order that they may realize, at once, the solemn and truthful lesson, that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Let their minds be thoroughly imbued with the fact that, if they will persist in the wanton use of the knife and the pistol in violation of all law and order, the authorities will, in turn, make them taste the bitter fruits of their own misdeeds, even to the utmost letter of the law. In this way, and in no other, can the strong arm of the law prove, at once, an ægis for the people and a terror to the evil-doer. Gentlemen, each one of you has a deep interest in the preservation of the law; you owe it to the people to whom you now stand in the sacred relation of guardians to see that the law be enforced at all hazards, and that this wanton use of the knife and pistol be emphatically checked by your prompt and righteous action. Most of you, no doubt, are blessed with families Your wives and little ones, whose welfare you guard as you do the very apple of your eye, may, at any moment, during the present epidemic of murder, be assaulted by the depraved and abandoned; their only safety, their very protection, is in the sovereignty of the law. Gentlemen, in these days of lawlessness do your duty; raise your all-powerful arm in the great battle of law and order against crime and criminals; strike the blows which will force crime to succumb, and then it must follow, as the night the day, that criminals will disappear like frost before the mid-day sun. In doing this you will prove to the law-abiding citizens of this great Metropolis that, in the hour of peril, when dangers threaten life, liberty and property, a Grand Jury is, indeed, the true bulwark of society. The people may rest assured that the District-Attorney and his assistants will cheerfully aid you in your efforts to stem the current of crime, by speedily presenting to Petit Juries the indicted parties, and on all proper occasions the Court will promptly mete out punishment full and equal to the offense. In this way will the lawless portion of the community learn that there is no escape from the rigid and emphatic demands of justice.

The Grand Jury then retired, and the Court proceeded to dispose of the calendar. After the Grand Jury had retired a Petit Jury was sworn in, and the District-Attorney addressed them, following up the remarks of his Honor to the Grand Jurors. He declared that a large portion of the violence and disorder that exists in this community today is directly chargeable to the action, or want of proper action, of bodies constituted as the gentlemen he then addressed were. I protest, he continued, before this entire community, we have done whatever lay in our power to have done to bring offenders to the bar of this Court, and present their guilt to juries; but, actuated by appeals to the better part of their humanity, feelings we are all glad to respond to, sympathy for distress wherever they find it, juries have been careless in the discharge of their duties, and on trivial pretexts, actuated by the promptings of their better nature, believing it possible, though not disclosed on the evidence, that the prisoner did not commit the offence, they have given him the benefit of the doubt, and turned him loose on the community to repeat his crimes. The only leniency I propose to extend to a man I believe to be guilty, is to extend him a fair and impartial trial, and it will be no fault of mine, should the guilt be fastened on him, if he shall not suffer the penalty of the law.

The Cricket Field—Further Contest Between the St. George's and New-York.

The game at Hudson City between the New-York and St. George Club, was resumed at about 11 o'clock yesterday A. M., BYRON and EASTWOOD taking the bat, and much to the disappointment of the admirers of BYRON's brilliant score of the day before, he was retired by BUTTERFIELD taking his stumps. EASTWOOD made a couple more, when he also was put on a back seat. ROGERSON and GREIG sent the ball flying for a while, while COOKE and SMITH have found "Os" to their credit. The St. George's opened their second innings, but ROGERSON and EASTWOOD being on the spot, retired them with a total of 76 runs. It was thought New-York would easily take the ball, but sad to say, at the fall of the last wicket, the telegraph only gave them 23 runs, of which ROGERSON contributed ten. The full score of the game is as follows:

ST. GEORGE.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
Cooper		c. Byron, b Rogerson	0
Norley, c. Doyle, b. Rogerson	31	b. Rogerson	3
Carpenter, c. Hughes, b. Rogerson	1	b. Rogerson	0
Gordon, b. Eastwood	0	c. & b. Eastwood	12
Stead, c. Higham, b. Eastwood	3	b. Eastwood	6
Hatfield, c. Cook, b. Eastwood	54	b. Eastwood	0
Butterfield, c. Lambert, b. Eastwood	2	c. Smith, b. Eastwood	10
Radcliff, c. Byron, b. Eastwood	0	b. Rogerson	1
Talbot, c. Doyle, b. Eastwood	2	not out	14
Eyre, b. Eastwood	9	b. Greig	19
Mumford, not out	0	c. Hayward, b. Eastwood	0
Byes, 4; leg byes, 2; wide, 1	7	Byes, 10; wide, 1	11
Total	127	Total	76

NEW-YORK.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
Higginson, c. Cooper, b. Norley	16	c. Butterfield, b. Norley	0
Doyle, c. and b. Carpenter	8	run out	1
Keiller, b. Norley	4	b. Carpenter	1
Hayward, b. Norley	7	c. Stead, b. Norley	0
Byron, b. Butterfield	30	c. Mumford, b. Norley	5
Higham, b. Carpenter	12	not out	0
Eastwood, run out	5	b. Norley	0
Rogerson, c. and b. Norley	17	c. Carpenter, b. Norley	10
Greig, b. Norley	11	c. Gordon, b. Norley	0
Cooke, not out	0	l. b. w.	2
Smith, c. and b. Norley	0	c. Butterfield, b. Carpenter	1
Byes, 4; leg byes, 4	8	Byes, 1; wide, 2	3
Total	118	Total	23

Umpires—Messrs. EASTWOOD and JACKSON.
Scorers—Messrs. WALDEN and MORDAUNT.

Base-Ball Match Between the Star and Knickerbocker Clubs.

Yesterday the Star and Knickerbocker Clubs contested at a game of base-ball, which resulted in a victory for the former. The following is the score:

STAR.	O.	R.	KNICKERBOCKER.	O.	R.
Chilton, p.	1	6	Taylor, 2d b.	3	2
Ellery, s. s.	2	3	Hinsdale, l. f.	3	2
Price, l. f.	5	3	Purdy, 1st b.	4	1
Hunter, 2d b.	1	5	Stanton, c. f.	3	2
Chittenden, c. f.	2	3	Lyon, r. f.	3	2
J. Way, r. f.	1	3	Hinsdale, Jr., c.	0	4
G. Way, r. s.	5	1	Righter, s. s.	2	2
Macdiarmid, c.	1	5	Stanwood, p.	3	1
Benson, 1st b.	4	1	Kettletas, r. s.	1	3
Sheffield, 3d b.	2	4	Peck, 3d b.	2	1
Total	24	36	Total	24	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Star	3	12	1	6	5	2	3	4—36
Knickerbocker	0	5	0	2	2	6	4	2—21

Another Tour Among the Nuisances.

Yesterday morning, at the remarkably early hour of 7 o'clock, Commissioners CECCARINI and GROSS, of the Sanitary Committee, President BOSWORTH and City Sanitary Inspector MORRIS started out upon a tour through the west side of the City, as a conclusion of the official inspection they have made, on behalf of the Board of Health, of Metropolitan nuisances. The result of their observations on the east side have been given the public, and it will be remembered that, upon the whole, they found matters in a very bad condition. On the west side, on the contrary, the slaughter-houses and fat-melting establishments were, as a general thing, in good order and innocuous. They especially found a great improvement in that part of the City bordering upon Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth streets, west of Tenth-street, which was lately cursed by all manner of vile odors from the works of the New-York Rendering Company and the dumping grounds, both of which nuisances have been abated, as the garbage is now dumped in boats to be immediately taken away, and the works of the Rendering Company have been entirely closed. The officials found many of the slaughter-houses somewhat offensive by reason of the fact that they are paved with cobble-stones, which gives the blood opportunity to gather and stagnate in the interstices. One house, which was paved with smooth flagging, presented such a favorable contrast that the Board of Health will probably order all the houses to be paved in like manner. The fat-melting establishments on the west side were found to be generally in excellent condition.

The Work of the General Sessions—The Trial of James Hand for the Robbery of $5,000 Worth of Gold Dust—The Conviction Revoked, and the Prisoner Discharged.

After the jury were impaneled, Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS, yesterday, in the case of JAMES HAND, who was committed before Judge BEDFORD during the July term, moved for permission to enter a *nolle prosequi* against the application for a new trial on the part of the prisoner. He informed the Court that the indictment upon which the conviction was procured was for the robbery of $5,000 worth of gold dust, and at the time of the trial the evidence appeared to be so conclusive that the jury had no other course to adopt than to return a verdict of guilt against the prisoner. Since then, however, he ascertained that that verdict was wholly erroneous; that the prisoner was in no way connected with the robbery, and that the real culprit, who bore an extraordinary resemblance to HAND, escaped arrest. He did not desire to keep the prisoner in custody any longer, and said that, if his motion were acceded to, the prisoner would be placed on his trial to-morrow, and immediately discharged.

Judge BEDFORD—Then I understand you are convinced of the prisoner's innocence?

Mr. FELLOWS—Oh; yes, Sir.

Judge BEDFORD—Then I will order his discharge, and formally request him to appear to-morrow. I take upon myself the responsibility.

The prisoner was then discharged.

JAMES SQUIER pleaded guilty to the charge of obtaining money on false pretences, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months.

THOMAS O'BRIEN was indicted for a felonious assault on JOHN VANCE, the proprietor of a liquor-store between First and Second avenues, by stabbing him with a knife in the knee on the 25th July. He was convicted and sentenced to State Prison for five years.

The Mutual Protective Musical Society.

This association held a meeting yesterday, at No. 10 Stanton-street. The officers who served last year were re-elected, and the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, showing the institution to be in a prosperous condition. After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

Opening of Grammar School No. 34.

The new building of Grammar School No. 34, in Broome-street, between Willett and Sheriff streets, was opened to the public, yesterday afternoon, and was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The building is 104 feet front by 87½ feet deep and four stories high. The first, or ground floor is set apart for a playground, and is covered and will be warmed in Winter. The plans of the remaining floors comprise ten class-rooms, besides the main apartment where all the scholars assemble. The building was erected on the site of the old schoolhouse at a cost of less than $100,000. It is exceedingly well ventilated and heated, and there are seven staircases by which egress may be obtained in case of an emergency. The furniture is substantial, and the house is provided with all the necessary conveniences. It will be opened for school purposes on Monday next. The Principal is Mr. H. C. MARTIN. Principals of female department, Mrs. HARRIET N. GOLDING and HANNAH M. GEDNEY.

Proposed Reception of the Albany Zouave Cadets.

The Albany Zouave Cadets will return, this afternoon, from their visit to Philadelphia, and will be the guests of the Seventh Regiment during their brief stay in this City. Col. CLARK has detailed three companies of the Seventh as an escort to the Cadets. The line of march will be as follows: Leaving the foot of Desbrosses-street at 2½ o'clock P. M., through Canal and Broadway to Fourteenth-street; thence to the Fifth-avenue, where the battalion will pass in review before his Honor the Mayor, at the corner of Twentieth-street, in front of the Blossom Club House. The Albany Cadets will afterwards be escorted to the armory of the Seventh Regiment, and thence to the steamer *Drew*, and will leave for Albany at 6 P. M. The work actively progressing upon the City Hall Park prevents the Mayor from viewing the battalion at the headquarters of the City Government. This parade promises to be particularly attractive.

Dissatisfied Oarsmen.

The Atalanta Boat Club, not satisfied with the decision of the judges in the late regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, of Pleasant Valley, on Monday last, in which they were fouled by the Gulick Club in the six-oared shell race for the championship, have endeavored to get on another match with them for a prize valued at $500 or $1,000, the boats to be rowed by the same crews; but the Gulicks decline to row again without changing a portion of their crew.

The Gold Market.

Gold opened, yesterday morning, at 114¼ and closed, last evening, at 114. During the day the transactions were light and the fluctuations ranged between 113⅞ and 114. The acceptance by the Treasury Department of bids for $3,000,000 worth of bonds, instead of $2,000,000, as advertised for, tended to strengthen the market, which otherwise might have fallen still lower than the lowest price noted above.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
87—Fellows vs. Swift.
109—Moneuse vs Weber.
120—Duffy vs. Cloke.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1588—Judson vs. Law.
1590—Elmendorf vs. McLaughlin.
1661—Heilman vs. Tuska.
1727—Bergman vs. Salhinger.
1730—Forster vs. Crotty.
1729—Horn vs. O'Brien.
1731—Lichtenstadter vs. Engel.
1742—Rowe vs. Baker.
1746—Cole vs. Crowster.
1756—Long vs. O'Brien.
1757—Terhune vs. Bunell.
1758—Weinberg vs. Rothschild.
1759—Hughes vs. Deegan.
1760—Amidon vs. Zacharie.
1761—Gessing vs. Seebold.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1531—Ferris vs. Merrill.
1565—Laughran vs. Ohler.
1661—Ransom vs. Wright.
1728—Smith vs. Ackerson.
1733—Mierson vs. Turk.
1734—Weigelman vs. Day.
1735—Garrey vs. Cullen.
1737—Robe vs. Seckendorf.
1739—Watson vs. Sanford.
1744—Williams vs. Wise.
1755—Van Orden vs. Suydam.
1745—Offer vs. The Mechanics Fire Ins. Co.
1748—Dorman vs. Green.
1749—Lewis vs. Middleton.
1750—Bestencastel vs. Reimers.
1752—Chappell vs. Chase.
1754—The N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. vs. Hann.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Samuel Hart; robbery.
2—The People vs. James Johnson; robbery.
3—The People vs. George Palmer; burglary.
4—The People vs. George Hay; embezzlement.
5—The People vs. Frederick Beck; false pretences.
6—The People vs. Frederick Goodall; false pretences.
7—The People vs. James Martin; forgery.
8—The People vs. James Campbell; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Henry P. Irving; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Barbara Hartman; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Joseph Gregory; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Mary A Burns; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Gilbert W. Thomas; grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—SEPT. 8.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Grulchy *vs.* Smith; I do not think such a judgment can be rendered at Chambers; it should be put on the Special Term calendar, and the judgment rendered there.

In the matter of Mary De Peyster for the appointment of a trustee; report confirmed.

Hedden *vs.* Le Forbe. Silverburg *vs.* Negbaur; motions denied; costs to abide event.

Kinner *vs.* Perkins; motion denied.

Lewis *vs.* Freund; motion granted as to stay.

Gillespie *vs.* Gillespie; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Snedeker *vs.* Huested; motion granted, with costs.

Walsh *vs.* Murray; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Smith *vs.* Thorn, and Richards *vs.* Fuller; motions granted.

Carey *vs.* Blair; motion denied.

Willman *vs.* Willman; reference ordered.

Archer *vs.* Leckler; motion granted.

Brown *vs.* Robinson; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ball *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; motion granted, so far as relates to the purposes mentioned.

Stigeler *vs.* Ely; motion granted on discontinuing the equity suit and payment of costs.

Simon *vs.* Morrison; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Leger *vs.* Cohen, (three cases;) report of referee filed; judgment of foreclosure and sale granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* John Shay; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 8.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Sayre *vs.* Waugh; case settled.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—SEPT. 8.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

A STOCK TRANSACTION—STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

Thomas A. Howland vs Ward B. Robinson.—The plaintiff brought this action to recover the sum of $775, alleged to be due to him from the defendant under the following circumstances: On the 28th of August, 1869, the plaintiff says he made a contract with the defendant for the sale to the latter of 1,000 shares of Erie Railway stock at 46¾ per cent. on the par value, the stock to be delivered the next day. This transaction was made by defendant through the plaintiff's broker, and a memorandum of the transaction was made at the time. The day following, Erie stock declined, and the plaintiff claimed that the parties then met, and an arrangement was entered into whereby, instead of the fulfillment of the original contract, it was arranged that defendant should pay the plaintiff the sum of $775, that being three-fourths per cent. on the 1,000 shares, with interest. For this sum the Court was asked to give judgment.

The answer of the defendant, after denying generally the allegations of the complaint, set up the statute of frauds in this, that there was no note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party to be charged at the time of the making the agreement as required by the laws of this State. When the plaintiff rested his case a motion was made by the counsel for the defendant for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground above indicated.

Judge CURTIS, in deciding the motion, said it was no part of his duty to determine whether or not the defendant in repudiating his agreement with the plaintiff had acted the part of a gentleman and a man of honor. He must decide the case upon the law as found in the statutes of this State. The fact was that this memorandum in writing had been made by the agent or broker of the plaintiff. The statute requires that it shall be signed by the party to be charged, in cases of executory contracts, where the consideration is over $50, and no money is paid at the time. As matter of law the complaint must be dismissed with costs. Thirty days were given in which to make a case on appeal.

For plaintiff, Mr. D. M. Porter; for defendant, Messrs. Cox & Clark.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 8.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

ALLEGED LARCENY—INSUFFICIENT AFFIDAVITS.

In re Margaret Pollock.—In this case, which was reported in the TIMES yesterday, the District-Attorney made return this morning to the writ of habeas corpus. From these papers it appears that the petitioner was charged with stealing $200 from a man named Charles Turgos. When arrested, it was charged that the girl admitted her guilt, but the affidavit of this fact was not sworn to by the officer to whom the alleged confession was made, but by Turgos, the party claiming to have lost the money.

Judge DALY held the affidavit to be insufficient and discharged the prisoner. In the course of the proceedings, Judge DALY remarked that the testimony contained in the papers was very frivolous on which to hold a party in prison. To this Mr. Blunt replied, that parties are sometimes sent to Sing Sing on such testimony; that crime must be stopped in its incipiency. Counsel for the prisoner remarked that if such was the practice on the part of the people, then 'twere well to stop such practice in its incipiency.

Henry Wehle for the petitioner, George W. Blunt opposing.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 8.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.111¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, s3....111⅜
21,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....s3.110⅛
22,000 do....110⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅝
20,000 do....b3.110⅝
1,000 do....110⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. s3.111⅛
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c. 62¼
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. s. 60⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s, O. Bds. 51
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 69⅞
1,000 Louisiana 6s.... 72
1,000 Vir. 6s, R. old.... 66
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bds 88¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.... 86
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 97⅛
1,000 do.... 97
1,000 Clev. & Pitts 3d 85
1,500 Chi. & Alton Inc. Bds.... 93⅜
5,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st... 80
1,000 L. S. Div. Bds... 93⅞
30 Cen. Nat. Bank.... 105
16 B'k of Commerce.. 123⅜
100 Mariposa Pf.... 10
100 do... bet. call. 10⅛
100 West. U. Tel.... c. 34⅜
100 do.... s60. 34⅜
200 do.... b60. 34⅜
100 Pacific Mail.... 40⅝
300 do... bet. call. 40⅜
110 Am. M. U. Ex.... 41
9 Adams Ex.... 66⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. bet. call. 95⅞
100 do.... 96
400 do.... 96
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 91⅞
5,000 do.... 91⅞
500 Reading R.... 96⅞
100 do.... 96⅞
500 do.... 96⅞
200 Erie Railway.... 23⅛
100 L. S. & M. S.... 92⅝
200 do... bet. call. 92⅞
200 Panama R.... 85
200 N. J. Cen.... 103
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 79⅝
40 Chi. & Alton.... 112⅞
116 Del., L. & W.... 101
200 do.... 100½
100 do... bet. call. 100⅝
23 N. Y. & N. H.... 150
25 N. J. Railroad.... 115
25 H. & St. Jos. Pf.... 115⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.... 34⅜
100 C., C. & I. Cen.... 17⅛
100 do.... s30. 17⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. 114¼
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.... 110⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.. 114¼
70,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.... 110⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 105¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.... 111⅛
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. 68⅞
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Issue.... 92¾
3,000 Am. D. Imp. 7s 86¼
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d.... 86
100 West. U. Tel.... 34⅜
100 Mariposa Pf.... b60. 10⅛
100 Wells-Far. Ex. S.. 2⅝
50 United States Ex. 41
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 95⅞
100 do... bet. call. 96
100 do.... 96
10,000 N. Y. C. H. C.... 91⅞
1,000 do... bet. call. 92
100 Erie Railway.... 23¼
100 Harlem R.... 134
200 Reading R.... 96⅞
100 L. S. & M. S.... 92⅞
100 do.... 92⅝
300 do.... 92⅝
200 Del., L. & W.... 100⅞
234 do.... 101

THURSDAY, Sept. 8—P. M.

The Treasury Department today availed of the reserved option in the public proposals of the Secretary to take $3,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, in place of $2,000,000 advertised for. The inducement to this was the large offering of $8,800,000, although the larger portion of this sum was above the market price of the Bonds, (adding the accumulated Gold Interest,) yesterday and this morning. The Government did well to take this additional million. They would have done better, in view of the heavy Currency and Gold balances lying idle in the Treasury, to have taken $6,000,000 in place of $3,000,000. It is a subject of public congratulation, however, that the ground has been broken in availing of the reserved option, and we have no doubt that the precedent of today will be followed up, both in respect to the sales of Gold and the purchases of 5-20s. There is but one expression of opinion from the Administration Press in this quarter in regard to unlocking and saving interest upon the useless Currency balances now withheld from employment in trade, and a good part of the ornamental Gold balances, hoarded in the Treasury, by turning both into United States 5-20s, and thereby stopping 6 ₱ cent. Gold Interest on so much of the Public Debt. It is not pretended, with the large incoming Internal Taxes, that the Currency balance of $35,000,000 is needed, or will be needed for months to come, nor is it at all probable the Gold sold out of the surplus Customs would leave the Treasury or the Country in the present ruling of the Foreign Exchanges. The Gold itself would remain where it now is, represented by Certificates of Deposit, which pass into the Banks, and thereby strengthen their position for the demands of the Fall trade.

The following are the offers made and offers accepted of United States 5-20s at noon today.

OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
$300,000 '67, c....109.42
Jay Cooke & Co.
49,500 '62, r....109.14
22,750 '65, r., n....109.14
7,000 '65, r., c....109.14
7,000 '67, r....109.14
9,000 '65, s., c....109.14
104,750 '65, c., n....109.14
800,000 '67, c....109.40
Humbert Bros.
23,000 '65, c., n....108.98
120,000 '65, c., n....109.20
20,000 '67, r....108.99
25,000 '67, r....109.06
25,000 '64, c....110.10
25,000 '64, c....110.15
25,000 '64, c....110.20
25,000 '64, c....110.25
H. Doubleday.
10,000 '65, c., n....109.35
Baker & Kitchen.
5,000 '65, r., n....109.11
10,000 '65, r., n....109.15
11,000 '65, r., n....109.19
4,000 '67, c....109.19
2,500 '67, c....109.23
17,500 '67, c....109.23
25,000 '67, c....109.27
30,000 '67, c....109.31
35,000 '67, c....109.35
40,000 '67, c....109.39
45,000 '67, c....109.43
50,000 '67, c....109.47
100,000 '67, c....109.19
J. B. Alexander & Co.
50,000 '67....109.49
50,000 '67....109.74
Lawrence Bros. & Co.
300 '62, c....109.18
4,400 '64, c....109.18
2,600 '65, c....109.18
88,450 '65, c. n....109.18
2,000 '67, c....109.18
2,000 '68....109.18
10,000 '65, n....109.33
Frank & Gans.
25,500 '64, c....109.10
20,450 '65, n....109.10
93,800 '67, c....109.10
100,000 '67, c....109.10
10,250 '67, c....109.10
A. D. Jones.
100,000 '65, o., r....108.94
100,000 '65, o., r....109.00
100,000 '65, o., r....109.05
100,000 '65, c., r....[illegible]
H. A. Heiser's Sons.
25,000 '67, c....[illegible]
25,000 '67, c....[illegible]
25,000 '67, c....[illegible]
25,000 '68....[illegible]
20,000 '65, c., n....[illegible]
20,000 '65, c., n....[illegible]
Taussig, Fisher & Co.
25,000 '65, c., n....[illegible]
25,000 '67, c....[illegible]
National Currency Bank.
1,700 '64....[illegible]
1,200 '65....[illegible]
7,600 '65....[illegible]
4,400 '67....[illegible]
Woerishoffer & Co.
[illegible]
E. Claussen.
36,000 '67....109.14
37,000 '67....109.15
38,000 '67....109.16
39,000 '67....109.17
50,000 '67....109.18
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
10,000 '65, c....109.02
10,000 '65, c., n....109.04
10,000 '65, c., n....109.06
15,000 '67, c....109.12
15,000 '67, c....109.14
25,000 '67, c....109.24
Chas. Fahr.
25,000 '68, n....109.07
26,000 '68....109.08
27,000 '68....109.09
28,000 '68....109.10
29,000 '68....109.11
30,000 '68....109.12
35,000 '68....109.13
S. H. Smith & Seaver.
50,000 '67....109.55
E. C. Taylor.
220,000 '67....109.06
Hoyt & Gardner.
50,000 '67, c....109.26
Leonard, Sheldon & Co.
31,100 '64, c....109.06
2,000 '64, r....109.06
9,000 '65, r., c....109.06
25,000 '65, r., n....109.06
6,200 '65, c., n....109.08
2,650 '67, c....109.09
100 '65, c....109.12
24,500 '67, c....109.12
40,000 '67, c....109.19
50,000 '67, c....109.31
[illegible] & Co.
4,000 '67....109.24
40,000 '67....109.24
1,000 '67....109.24
55,000 '67....109.60
[illegible] & Co.
2,000,000 '67....[illegible]
[illegible] & Fanshawe.
[illegible]....109.33
[illegible]....109.45
[illegible]....109.57
[illegible]....109.69
J. A. Zerega & Co.
[illegible]....109.19
[illegible]....109.25
[illegible]....109.27
D. W. Berdan.
[illegible]....108.99
[illegible]....109.12
[illegible]....109.19
[illegible] & Content.
[illegible]....109.74
[illegible]....109.49
[illegible]....109.49
[illegible]....109.49
[illegible]....109.59
[illegible]....109.74
[illegible]....109.99
White, Morris & Co.
1,000 '65, c., o....109.17
[illegible]....109.17
[illegible]....109.17
[illegible], c., n....109.06
[illegible]....109.08
[illegible] Bros.
[illegible]....109.05
[illegible]....109.10
[illegible]....109.20
W. B. Bend.
150,000 '67, c....109.46
200,000 '67, c....109.49
150,000 '67, c....109.59
J. S. Stanton.
500 '64....109.04
14,500 '65, n....109.04
15,000 '65, n....109.09
25,000 '65, n....109.19
25,000 '65, n....109.24
25,000 '65, n....109.29
Hatch & Foote.
1,050 '62, o....109.16
800 '64....109.16
10,000 '65, c., n....109.08
10,000 '65, c., n....109.10
10,000 '65, c., n....109.12
4,000 '68....109.19
1,000 '67, r....109.10
10,000 '67, c....109.22
Marx & Co.
50,000 '65, c., n....109.03
50,000 '65, c., n....109.07
50,000 '65, c., n....109.12
1,500 '67, c....109.03
50,000 '67, c....109.18
500 '68, c....109.04
E. D. Lee.
10,500 '65, n....109.24
3,700 '67....109.34
Bates & Brown.
10,000 '67....109.20
4,900 '67....109.09
4,300 '65, n....109.09
12,000 '66, o....109.44
22,000 '64....109.44
300 '62....109.44
Geo. F. Baker, Cash.
17,000 '65, c., n....109.12
3,000 '65, r., n....109.12
20,000 '67, c....109.12
16,500 '68, c....109.12
3,350 '64, c....109.12
2,300 '65, c. o....109.12
8,000 '62, r....109.12
E. Sweet & Co.
10,000 '62, r....109.11
10,000 '64, c....109.23
5,000 '65, c., o....109.23
10,000 '65, c., n....109.09
10,000 '65, c., n....109.19
10,000 '67, c....109.08
15,000 '67, c....109.09
20,000 '67, c....109.19
10,000 '65, c., n....109.04
10,000 '65, c., n....109.04
4,000 '64, c....109.16
10,000 '64, c....109.16
10,000 '65, c., n....109.29
10,000 '65, c., n....109.29
10,000 '65, c., n....109.22
20,000 '67, c....109.42
20,000 '67, c....109.25
20,000 '67, c....109.15
10,000 '67, r....109.15
1,300 '64, c....109.77
200 '64, r....109.07
850 '65, c., o....109.07
2,100 '65, c., n....109.07
1,000 '65, r., n....109.07
2,600 '67, r....109.07
100 '67, r....109.07
10,000 '65, c., n....109.22
10,000 '65, c., n....109.35
10,000 '65, c., n....109.47
40,000 '62....109.54
25,000 '62, r....109.160
25,000 '68....109.29
4,650 '62, c....109.19
25,000 '64, c....109.16
25,000 '64, c....109.16
25,000 '64, c....109.29
25,000 '64, c....109.41
15,000 '64, c....109.54
50,000 '65, c., n....109.11
25,000 '67, c....109.48
10,000 '67, c....109.11
1,500 '67, c....109.00
12,500 '65, r., n....109.00
$8,807,050

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S—SEPT. 8.

Schafer Bros.
50,000 '65, n....109.05
50,000 '67....109.10
White, Morris & Co.
1,500 '65, c....109.06
2,500 '67, c....109.06
2,500 '65, c....109.06
D. W. Berdan, Manager.
25,000 '65, n....108.99
25,000 '65, n....109.12
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
31,200 '64, c....109.06
2,300 '64, r....109.06
9,000 '65, r., c....109.06
25,000 '65, r., n....109.06
6,200 '65, c., n....109.08
2,450 '67, c....109.09
100 '65, c....109.12
24,500 '67, c....109.12
E. C. Taylor.
220,000 '67, c....109.06
Chas. Fahr.
25,000 '68....109.07
26,000 '68....109.08
27,000 '68....109.09
28,000 '68....109.10
29,000 '68....109.11
30,000 '68....109.12
35,000 '68....109.13
Humbert Bros.
23,000 '65, c. n....108.98
20,000 '67, r....108.99
25,000 '67, r....109.06
Woerishoffer & Co.
30,000 '67, c....109.03
20,000 '67, c....109.08
J. S. Stanton.
500 '64....109.04
14,500 '65, n....109.04
15,000 '65, n....109.09
G. F. Baker, Cashier.
17,000 '65, c., n....109.12
3,000 '65, r., n....109.12
20,000 '67, c....109.12
16,500 '68, c....109.12
3,350 '64, c....109.12
2,300 '65, c....109.12
8,000 '62, r....109.12
Frank & Gans.
25,500 '64, c....109.10
20,450 '65, c. n....109.10
93,800 '67, c....109.10
100,000 '67, c....109.10
10,250 '67, c....109.10
Hatch & Foote.
10,000 '65, c., n....109.08
10,000 '65, c., n....109.10
10,000 '65, c., n....109.12
1,000 '67, r....109.10
Jay Cooke & Co.
49,500 '62, r....109.14
15,800 '65, r., n....109.14
7,000 '65, r., c....109.14
7,000 '67, r....109.14
9,000 '65, s., c....109.14
104,750 '65, c., n....109.14
E. Sweet & Co.
8,500 '65, c., n....109.19
20,000 '67, c....109.16
10,000 '65, c., n....109.16
10,000 '65, c., n....109.15
10,000 '65, c., n....109.15
25,000 '62, r....109.16
4,650 '62, c....109.19
25,000 '64, c....109.16
Leonard, Sheldon & Co.
10,000 '67, c....109.19
White, Morris & Co.
1,000 '65, c....109.17
1,500 '64, c....109.17
1,000 '62, c....109.17
Woerishoffer & Co.
50,000 '67....109.18
E. Claussen.
Taussig, Fisher & Co.
25,000 '65, c., n....109.15
25,000 '67, c....109.15
Marx & Co.
50,000 '67....109.18
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
14,500 '67....109.14
E. Claussen.
37,000 '67....109.15
38,000 '67....109.16
39,000 '67....109.17
50,000 '67....109.18
35,000 '67....109.14
A. D. Jones.
100,000 '65, r....109.18
Lawrence Brothers & Co.
300 '62, c....109.18
4,400 '64, c....109.18
2,600 '65, c....109.18
88,450 '65, c....109.18
2,000 '67, c....109.18
2,000 '68, c....109.18
Baker and Kitchen.
5,000 '65, r., n....109.11
A. D. Jones.
100,000 '65, r., c....108.94
100,000 '65, r., c....109.00
100,000 '65, r., c....109.05
H. A. Heiser's Sons.
25,000 '67, c....109.9
National Currency Bank.
7,600 '65, n....109.05
4,400 '67....109.05
Bates & Brown.
4,900 '67....109.09
4,300 '65, n....109.09
Marx & Co.
50,000 '65, c....109.03
50,000 '65, c....109.07
50,000 '65, c....109.12
1,500 '67....109.03
500 '68....109.04
E. Sweet & Co.
10,000 '62, r....109.11
10,000 '65, c., n....109.09
50,000 '65, c., n....109.06
15,000 '67, c....109.06
20,000 '65, c., n....109.04
14,000 '67, c....109.07
4,000 '64, c....109.04
1,300 '64, c....109.04
200 '64, r....109.07
850 '65, c., o....109.07
2,100 '65, c., n....109.07
1,000 '65, r., n....109.07
2,600 '67, r....109.07
100 '67, r....109.07
50,000 '65, c., n....109.11
10,000 '65, c., n....109.11
1,500 '67, c....109.00
12,500 '65, r., n....109.00
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
10,000 '65, c., n....109.02
10,000 '65, c., n....109.04
25,000 '65, c., n....109.06
15,000 '67....109.12
500 '67....109.14
Jay Cooke & Co.
6,950 '65, r., n....109.14
Schafer Brothers.
50,000 '67....109.15
Baker & Kitchen.
10,000 '65, r., n....109.15
Hatch & Foote.
1,050 '62, s....109.16
800 '64, s....109.16
1,000 '68....109.19
Baker & Kitchen.
11,000 '65, r., n....109.19
4,000 '67, c....109.19
9,000 '67, c....109.19
J. S. Stanton.
5,000 '65, n....109.19
D. W. Berdan, Manager.
10,500 '67....109.19
J. A. Zerega & Co.
5,200 '67, c....109.19
H. A. Heiser's Sons.
9,500 '67, c....109.19
$3,000,000.

There were no reliable Foreign War telegrams received today, to the close of regular 'Change hours, to affect the Gold market either way. In the Gold Room there was a considerable business done, at about 114 ₱ cent., this being accepted as a fair price, on the present political situation on the Continent and the continued large demand for Gold to pay into the Treasury for Customs. The range of sales was 114¼@113⅞@114@113⅞ ₱ cent. up to 4 o'clock P. M. The Foreign Exchanges were easier on actual transactions. Bankers' short sight London was done at 110¾@110⅞, and 60 days, 109⅞@109⅝ ₱ cent. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions thus far in the week are quite inconsiderable; yesterday about $300,000. There is a good supply of Bills on London, offering a fraction below the points at which it would pay to ship American Gold Coin.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were steady at yesterday's quotations. On the announcement of the large offerings of 5-20s to the Treasury, the market was quoted weak, but after the word came from Washington to accept $3,000,000 in place of $2,000,000, the feeling was steadier. The London quotations came higher than yesterday. The Railway Shares were speculated in with more confidence toward the close of business. One or two well-known heavy operators returned to town last night, and their appearance on the street today, coupled with a better offering of Money, on call loan, at 5@6 ₱ cent., caused a resumption of the firmness which the New-York and Western Stocks lost on the free sales of yesterday. After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. The Western Railway traffic returns come in uniformly better than for the corresponding weeks last year. The Customs Duties going into the Treasury this week are again large—over two and a half millions for four days—and the business in Foreign Dry Goods is unusually active in the Auction Rooms, and from the stores of the Importers and Jobbers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 8.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold Coin	114¼	113⅞
Bills on London at Sight	110⅝	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅛	60⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅞	96⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91½	92⅛
Reading Railroad	96⅝	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅞	113⅛
North-western Common	82⅛	82½
North-western Preferred	88⅞	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	40⅝	40⅝
St. Paul Preferred	79⅝	80⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅞	62⅛
Lake Shore	92⅞	93⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅜	34⅝
New-Jersey Central	102⅛	103
Toledo and Wabash	51½	52⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

Gold Receipts	$1,040,200 00
Gold Payments	1,100,742 74
Gold Balance	64,428,951 44
Currency Receipts	1,576,220 54
Currency Payments	922,173 18
Currency Balance	12,534,935 17
Customs	891,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....114
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881....114⅜
5-20 reg., 1862....111⅜
5-20 coup., 1862....112⅝
5-20 coup., 1864....111⅜
5-20 coup., 1865....111⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865....110⅜
5-20 coup., 1867....110⅝
5-20 coup., 1868....110⅝
10-40 registered....105⅞
10-40 coupon....106
6s Currency....111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup....62
Tenn. 6s, new bds....60⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup....67⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds....67
Georgia 6s....82½
N. Carolina 6s, old....50⅛
N. Carolina 6s, F.A '66 37
N. Carolina 6s, F.A. '68 34
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds....28
N. Carolina 6s, S. T....23½
S. Carolina 6s....80
Missouri 6s....90
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss....89½
Louisiana 6s....72
Louisiana 6s, new bds....65⅛
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds....87⅛
Louisiana 7s, Pen....85
California 7s, large bs. 100
Connecticut 6s....100
Alabama 8s....100¼
Alabama 5s, R. bds....72
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81....100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86....104
Kentucky 6s....98
Illinois Canal bds., '70.100
Illinois coup. 6s, '77....100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79....100
Illinois War Loan....100
Indiana 5 ₱ cent....100
Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '73....100
Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '78....100
Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '83....100
Mich. 7 ₱ ct., '78....100
Mich. 7 ₱ ct., War L....100
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.107¾
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.107¾
N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '72.107
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76 90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76 90
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79....91
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83....84½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80....82
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88....79
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 90
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85.102½
Harlem 1st....100
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bds. 100
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds. 92½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st. 110
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d....94½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 98½
Cen. Pac. Bonds....88⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bds....84½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '70....110
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf....85
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc....75
C. & N. W. S. F....92
Chi. & N. W. 1st....90
Con. 7 ₱ ct. conv't....88
Han. & St. Jos. L. G....108
Han. & St. Jos. con....105⅛
Lack. & West. Bds....95
Del., L. & W. 1st....100
Del., L. & W. 2d....94
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex....91
Tol. & W. 2d M....86
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds 76
T., W. & W. C. C. S. F. 81
Gt. West. 1st, '88....88½
Gt. West. 1st, '88....100
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90..83
Gal. & Chi. 2d....94
Chi. R. I. & Pacific....97¼
Mor. & Essex 1st....100
Clev. & Tol. s. F....97
N. J. Cen. new Bds....100
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d....97½
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d....93½
Clev. & Pitts. 2d....92
Clev. & Pitts. 4th....77⅛
Chi. & Alton 1st....101
Chi. & Alton Inc....95
Ohio & Miss. 1st....98
Ohio & Miss. Con....88
St. L. & Iron M. Bds. 85¼
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....103¼
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 91½
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d 86¼
Mil. & St. Paul 2d....88
Col., C. & Ind. 1st....82½
Col., C. & Ind. 2d....80
Bos., H. & E. Guar....25

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....138
Manhattan....145
Mechanics'....133
Union....124
America....131
City....210
Phenix....109
Tradesmen's....151
Mechanics' & Traders'.125
Merchants' Exchange.100
Seventh Ward....110¾
Commerce....123
Broadway....250
Chatham....167
Irving....119
People's....140
East River....115
Market....120
Nassau....109
Continental....94
St. Nicholas....113
Importers' & Traders'.153
Park....160
Manuf. & Merchants'.100
Central National....105
Fourth National....105
Ninth National....111
Tenth National....126
Oriental....165
Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.101
Del. & Hud. Canal....122
Maryland Coal Co....24
Canton Co., Baltimore 62
Western U. Tel....34⅛
Quicksilver Mining....4⅞
Quicksilver Pref....8¼
Mariposa Mining....6
Mariposa Pref....10
Mar. Trustee Ctfs....38
Wells-Fargo Express.12½
Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2¼
American Express....40¼
United States Ex....41
Mer. Union Express.13½
Pacific Mail....40⅝

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edward D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	101⅝
City 6s, new	101⅝	101⅞
Camden & Amboy	114⅜	115
Pennsylvania Central	58⅜	58⅝
Reading	96⅜	96½
Lehigh Valley	58⅝	58⅞
Catawissa Preferred	37⅝	38
Philadelphia & Erie	26⅜	27
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	34	34½
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	88⅞

The Southern Pacific Railway of Missouri shows an earning in August of $105,000.

The Chicago and North-west Road shows, in August, a gain of $208,000 on the earnings over the business of August, 1869.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the month of August, just received by telegraph from Sacramento, were $806,040.

The following are the earnings of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company from Aug. 1 to 31 inclusive: Passengers, $4,805; freight, $9,847. Total, $14,652.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says of the Arkansas State Credit:

Hon. HENRY PAGE, Treasurer of the State of Arkansas, gives notice through Mr. D. B. SICKELS, Financial Agent of the State, that the coupons due Oct. 1 on the State bonds issued in aid of railroads, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 ₱ cent., will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO., No. 8 Wall-street. Other Southern States should protect their credit as promptly as the State of Arkansas has done.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, &C., NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

☞ As we originally sold so many millions of FIVE TWENTY BONDS, and as the Government will soon be able to pay them off and to issue in their place the new Bonds, bearing four and one-half per cent. interest, we are constantly asked: "What had we better do with our Five-Twenties?"

We answer: "Keep them until you find a Security which you are satisfied is just as good; that is, just as sure to be paid, principal and interest—since it would be better to lose the present premium of ten per cent. than to risk the loss of the principal, or fail to get your interest promptly."

We are advising our most intimate friends to change into the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and for the following reasons: "The main line of the road is finished, and is no longer an experiment; it has now, in its infancy, a gross income of nearly $8,000,000, while its operating expenses are but fifty per cent., and its annual interest payments are less than $2,000,000. Its bonds are secured by property worth four times their amount. At their present price (between 88 and 90) they pay seven per cent interest in gold—and because the present difference of twenty to twenty-two per cent. between them and the Five-twenties is a sure profit and so much addition to your capital."

We originally placed these Bonds on the market; the Road has proved a triumphant success; its revenues are large and certain; its Bonds are as good as the Bonds of the Government, and we feel confident the time will come when they cannot be had except at a premium.

The Bonds are all of $1,000. Interest, six per cent., payable January and July, which, together with principal, is payable in U. S. gold coin, dollar for dollar, in New-York City. FISK & HATCH.

N. B.—We allow interest on deposits, make collections, and do a general Banking business.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	59	Hops, bales	324
Bees-wax, pks.	4	Hides, No.	1,311
Cotton, bales	604	Hides, bundles	989
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	95	Leather, sides	7,887
Cotton-seed Oil-cake, bags	125	Resin bbls.	709
Eggs, bbls	827	Beef, pks.	270
Flour, bbls.	23,576	Cut-meats, pks.	32
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Lard, pks.	349
Corn-meal, bags	75	Butter, pks.	1,275
Wheat, bushels	268,137	Cheese, boxes	13,917
Corn, bushels	49,450	Tallow, pks.	415
Oats, bushels	118,402	Oil-cake, pks.	406
Rye, bushels	12,620	Starch, boxes	225
Malt, bushels	25,470	Lard-oil, bbls.	25
Grass-seed, bushels	1,128	Tobacco, hhds.	33
Flaxseed, bushels	284	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	258
Hemp, bales	8	Whisky, bbls.	895
		Wool, bales	356

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—16 bales Silk, 8,450 boxes Cheese, 3,629 bbls. Flour, 96 tcs. Beef, 1 case Sewing-machines, 6 bbls. Pearl Ashes, 3 boxes Clocks, 33,130 bushels Wheat, 25 boxes Bacon, 100 cases Lard.

By the bark *Regina*, for Hamburg—3,862 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Calabria*, for Liverpool—43 cases Leather, 1 bale Skins, 14 cases Woodwork, 3 boxes Machinery, 34,677 bushels Wheat, 181 bags Regulus, 25 bundles Whalebone, 2 bales Carpets.

By the bark *Robert*, for Melbourne—49 cases Sewing-machines, 597 pks. Drugs, 50 cases Furniture, 10 tcs. and 14 cases Tobacco, 164,480 gallons Petroleum, 270 pks. Wooden-ware, 120 cases Oysters, 20 cases Lobsters, 80 pks. Dried Apples, 31 cases Hardware, 1 case Revolvers, 2 cases Pumps, 200 boxes Perfumery, 342 pks. Glass-ware, 255 pks. Manufactured Wood, 1,000 Oars, 46 pks. Agricultural Implements, 4 cases Trucks, 29,886 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 7 cases Tacks, 9 cases Nails, 246 bbls. Resin, 2 cases Books, 100 pks. Rope, 1,170 boxes Maizena, 110 cases Turpentine, 960 gallons Naphtha, 29 pks. Carriage-ware, 39 pks. Manufactured Iron, 390 pks. Hardware, 11 cases Store Trucks, 150 kegs Nails, 120 cases Clocks, 20 cases Salmon, 40 pks. Furniture, 4 cases Shoe Nails, 20 cases Boots, 1,000 cases Milk, 200 cases Spirits Turpentine, 100 bbls. Plaster, 400 pks. Lath.

By the bark *Juanita*, for Barcelona—1,800 Staves, 1 box Rubber Talmas, 12 pks. Drugs, 2,150 bbls. Petroleum.

By the ship *General Chamberlain*, for Callao—543 Oars, 391 pks. Wooden-ware, 320 pks. Hardware, 144,164 lbs. Lard, 29,400 gallons Petroleum, 30 bbls. Beef, 1,949 pks. Drugs, 65 pks. Machinery, 113 cases Sewing-machines, 121 boxes Soap, 47 cases Domestics, 12 bales Hair, 6 cases Pianos, 152 pks. Preserves, 5 cases Billiard-tables, 78 pks. Trunks, 3,000 gallons Lubricating Oil, 81 cases Tobacco, 13 pks. Printing Presses, 4 pks. Crockery, 317 pks. Locomotives, 273 pks. Agricultural Implements, 35 cases Condensed Milk, 4 pks. Packing, 14 pks. Paints, 78 pks. Manufactured Wood, 5,473 pks. Railroad Cars, 116 cases Furniture, 1 Safes, 506 pks. Rope, 1,000 gallons Machine Oil, 30 cases Lobsters, 120 cases Oysters, 25 cases Turpentine, 41 pks. Manufactured Iron, 25 kegs Nails, 135 boxes Blacking, 8 pks. Tacks, 201 Shooks, 4 cases Oil-cloth, 21,242 ft. Lumber, 21 cases Perfumery, 6 pks. Glass-ware, 30 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 2 boxes Clocks, 400 cases Spirits Turpentine, 7 cases Brushes.

ASHES—Pots continue salable and steady at [illegible] 75; Pearls have been very dull at [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market for Brazil has been quiet today, but prices remain very firm. Holders offered but little stock, and dealers looked for such lots as were required for immediate use. We did not hear of any business. East and West India Coffees were firm. Within a few days sales have been made of 255 bags Maracaibo, 968 bags Laguayra, 689 bags Costa Rica, 214 bags San Domingo, and 1,300 bags Manila, in lots, for consumption, at prices within the quoted range; 1,200 bags San Domingo have been shipped to Antwerp from first hands. We quote: Java at 19c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 15c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 15c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The was less doing, and prices may be quoted a trifle easier. The offerings were moderate, but the demand was limited, being only for small lots for spinners' use, which, with a lower market abroad, exerted a depressing influence. The sales for prompt delivery were 654 bales, of which spinners took 648 bales and speculators 6 bales; of these, 216 bales were to arrive. For forward delivery, 1,800 bales were sold, including 700 bales, basis Low Middling, for October, at 16⅝c.; 300 bales, for October and November, half each month, at 16⅝c.; 400 bales, for November, at 16⅝c.; 100 bales, for December, at 16¾c., and 400 bales, for December, at 16⅞c.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜	17
Low Middling	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The offerings of State and Western Flour have been quite liberal today at a further reduction of 10c. on shipping, and 15c.@25c. on the better grades, ₱ bbl. At the modified figures a somewhat livelier inquiry has been noted, mainly for shipping extras, on the basis of $5 15@$5 25 for good brands of Western and State, delivered, ₱ bbl. The dealings in medium and high grades have been limited at the revised quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,350 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 25@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 25; very good to choice do. $5 25@$5 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 20; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $4 90@$5 20, ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl....$3 75@$4 50
Sour Flour....4 00@ 4 75
Superfine State and Western....4 25@ 4 85
Extra State....4 85@ 5 75
Extra City, shipping brands....4 85@ 5 85
Extra Genesee....5 80@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..4 90@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands....5 30@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands....4 75@ 5 20
Extra Western, trade and family brands..5 20@ 8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy....5 35@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at declining prices. Sales reported since our last of 670 bbls., in lots, at about $4 75@$6 10 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 10@$9 25 for Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request at $4 15@$5 85 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn-meal rules very dull at $4 85@$5 25 for Yellow and White Western, $4 90@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 50@$5 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras....$4 75@$6 10
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras 6 10@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice....4 10@ 5 85
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice....4 50@ 5 60
Corn-meal, puncheon....25 00@26 25

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted off in price, 1c.@2c. a bushel, under liberal receipts, and a less active demand for both shipment and home use. There has been less call for Red and Amber Western (Winter) at from $1 23 for poor to $1 28@$1 30 for very good to strictly prime, of which latter grade the available supply was quite limited. No. 1 Spring was in moderate request at from $1 14@$1 15 for steamer, to $1 18 for good sailing vessel grades, ₱ bushel. No. 2 Spring was less freely dealt in at from $1 01@$1 08 for steamer, to $1 10@$1 12 for sailing vessel grades, ₱ bushel. The poorer grades of Spring were not sought after to any considerable extent, though quoted lower and unsettled. White Wheat was dull and declining. The purchases of Red and Amber Western, and of Nos. 1 and 2 Spring Wheat were mostly for export. The general market closed spiritlessly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 142,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 45@$1 55, in car lots; Red and Amber Western at $1 23@$1 31, chiefly at $1 25@$1 28 for fair ordinary to good loads of Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 14@$1 18 for soft to very good; No. 2 Spring at $1 08@$1 12 for soft and warm to prime Racine and Milwaukee, and $1 01@$1 07 for soft to very good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at 97c.@98c.; Rejected and Mixed Spring at 90c.@95c.; Amber State at $1 28@$1 31; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 28@$1 31; White Southern at $1 45@$1 50, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, and having been offered with freedom has been again quoted lower, closing rather heavily. The inquiry has been mainly for new mixed Western, at 76c.@78½c. for fair ordinary to prime, in store, and 79c.@80c. for fair to prime, afloat, with some jobbing transactions reported as high as 81c.@81½c. for car-loads, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 76c.@81½c. for poor to choice mixed New Western, closing at about 79c.@80c. for good to prime loads; 82½c.@87½c. for Yellow Western and State; 83c.@95c. for White do., and 72c.@78c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been very quiet on the basis of 83c.@88c. for Western, ₱ bushel; sales, 2,500 bushels. Barley continues nominal. Barley-malt has been inactive, including Canada West at $1 20@$1 40, and State at $1 15@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Oats have been offered freely and have been quoted decidedly cheaper and irregular, with a moderate trade demand reported, chiefly for New Mixed Western, at from 45c. for ordinary to 49½c. for strictly prime, mostly at 48c.@49c., and for new chop White at 49c.@51c., ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,500 bushels at 45c.@47c. (nominally) for Old Mixed Western; 40c.@52c., as the extremes, for very inferior to choice New Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—A good business is quoted in this article, wholly on Southern account. Sales embrace 800 bales Native and 1,200 rolls Domestic, here and in Boston, at 30c.@30½c. for the former, and 30½c.@31c. for the latter.

HOPS—Have been sparingly dealt in at from 25c.@35c. for New Crop, 10c.@20c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@8c. for old growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, — bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—The market has been dull, and prices continued strongly in the buyer's favor. No sales were reported. New Crop Porto Rico ranges nominally from 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 20c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c. New-Orleans, 80c.@$1, ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	23c.@28c.
Cuba Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	30c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@$1.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a very small business in Spirits Turpentine, the trade being pretty well supplied from the late free purchases. Merchantable lots offered at 40c., with 90 barrels sold; Resin—Strained very dull, with 500 bbls. sold at $2. Pale sorts held steadily at $5@$6 50 for best lots, the latter price in a small way. Tar—Washington is in light supply, and is held relatively at high prices. We quote at $2 75 for both Washington and Wilmington, selected.

PETROLEUM—For Crude in bulk there has been a light sale, and holders are offering at 14c. Crude for Creek delivery is lower, with less inquiry: 2,500 bbls. were sold on the upper road at $3 25; for delivery on the lower road $3 40 is quoted. For Refined there has been a depressed market, with a few lots taken by shippers at a fractional decline, prices closing irregular; 4,500 bbls. were sold at 26c., with closing price about 25½c. For Philadelphia delivery a very fair business has been done, but at lower and irregular figures; the closing price for September is 26c.; sales foot up 9,500 bbls for September, at 26¼c.@26½c., and 2,000 bbls. for October at 25¼c.@25½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately sought after at, however, lower prices under fair offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $26 25@$26 75, chiefly at $26 25@$26 75 in a jobbing way, for Western Mess; $23 50@$24 75 for Prime and Extra Prime; $27 50@$29 for Prime Mess; $28 75@$29 25 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller September, at $26 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats continue quiet and weak in price. Sales have been reported at equal to 125 pks. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 15c. for smoked do.; 16½c. for do. in tight tcs.; 18½c.@22c. for Pickled and Smoked Hams, ₱ lb. Also 500 City Pickled Hams at 19½c. in bulk, ₱ lb. Bacon rules quiet at about 16c.@16½c. for City-cured Long Clear and Cut Middles, ₱ lb. Sales, 50 pks. Lard has been heavy and drooping, with a limited inquiry reported, chiefly on the basis of 15⅞c.@16c. for prime Steam. Sales have been reported since our last of 420 tcs. and bbls., at 14c.⅞@16⅛c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle rendered, chiefly at 15⅞c.@15¾c. for City, and 15¾c.@16c. for fair to prime Western Steam, mainly at 15⅞c.@16c. for prime, ₱ lb. Also 750 tcs. prime Steam, including seller September, on private terms, and October, at 15¼c., ₱ lb. Beef has been quiet but steady. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues very quiet at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been dull and nominal. Butter has been in limited demand, at about previous figures, including State and Pennsylvania inferior to fancy, at 25c.@45c., and Western inferior to fancy, at 15c.@35c.; the day's receipts were — pks. Cheese has been in moderate request at from 4c.@14c., as the extremes for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been —— boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb....36@38
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb....34@35
State half-firkin tubs, extra ₱ lb....37@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb....34@35
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb....33@35
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb....27@30
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb....30@45
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb....30@45
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb....30@45
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb....27@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb....24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb....20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb....20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb....15@17

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb....13¾@14
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb....11 @13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb....8 @10
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb....4 @ 8
State Factories, Dairies, ₱ lb....12 @13½
State Farm, Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb..8 @11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb....11 @12
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb....6 @10

RICE—There was but a limited jobbing trade at former rates. We quote Rangoon, duty paid, at 7¼c.@7½c., currency.

SUGAR—The market for Raws was steady, with a moderate business for refining and an increased trade demand. The offerings were not large, and buyers purchased about as present wants dictated. The sales were 870 hhds. at 9⅛c.@9⅞c. for Cuba, 9¼c. for English Island, 10c.@11¼c. Porto Rico, Demerara, on private terms, and 403 boxes Havana at 9⅛c.@11c. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was 82,699 hhds., 119,525 boxes and 365,227 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅞c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10⅜c.@10⅞c. Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅞c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 11⅛c.@13⅛c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

SEED—Linseed has ruled very strong; 2,000 bags were sold in Boston, ex *Augustus*, at $2 22½, gold.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 45,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to prime; 34,000 lbs. Stearine at 13⅛c.@13⅞c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c.

WHISKY—Has been depressed and lower, with a very moderate demand noted. Sales, 425 bbls., in wood and ironbound packages, at 90c.@93c., chiefly at 90c.@91c., ₱ gallon. Receipts, — bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a fair trade reported in the Breadstuff line, especially for British ports, at very firm and buoyant rates. In other lines there has not been much animation. For Liverpool there were taken 4,400 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d., by sail and steam, ₱ bbl.; 48,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8½d. ₱ bushel. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; and, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 3,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. by sail, and 3s. 3d. by steamer, ₱ bbl. For Bristol, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ₱ bushel, the latter rate for a small lot in bags, and 60 tons Oil-cake at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
LONDON ASSURANCE. Characters by Messrs. J. E. Owens, E. L. Davenport, Ryer, Miss Louisa Moore and Mrs. F. B. Conway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
TWIXT AX AND CROWN. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
2d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. Under the direction of Mr. Theo. Thomas.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Paris is again reported fully prepared for siege. A proclamation was yesterday published and posted about the city, calling on the people to bury all differences and defend the capital, and never to agree to the dismemberment of France. The city is provisioned for two months for 2,000,000 of men. The Prussians are expected to appear before the walls today. The enemy is advancing in three *corps d'armée*, one of which has arrived at Soissons, in the Department of Aisne. Laon has been summoned by the advance guard of the latter, but has shut its gates and prepared to resist.

In Paris reports are received from all quarters that mediation is contemplated. From London it is reported that Lord LYONS and Chevalier NIGRA, the English and Italian Ministers at Paris, are about to go to King WILLIAM and negotiate a cessation of hostilities. A Paris dispatch says that in case of mediation it is understood that the English, Italian, Spanish and American Ministers will go to the King's headquarters. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that our Government has received an appeal directly from the new French Government, asking intervention of the United States in behalf of peace, on such terms as France can accept without dishonor. Minister WASHBURNE yesterday notified JULES FAVRE that he had been authorized to recognize the new Republic, and offer the congratulations of the American Government and people; and congratulatory dispatches were received by the new Government from the Republicans of Spain. The announcement of American recognition was received by JULES FAVRE with emotion; and yesterday afternoon the people gathered in crowds before the American Legation in Paris, displayed the French and American flags, and expressed their gratitude in various ways.

Another account of the appearance of NAPOLEON while a prisoner, with a graphic description of his train, is given in our cable dispatches. It agrees generally with those previously published in the TIMES. A dispatch from Berlin announces that the Queen has graciously sent her *chef de cuisine* to the Ex-Emperor, at Wilhemshoehe.

A London dispatch gives currency to a rumor from Marseilles that the Republic of Italy has been proclaimed in Florence, with HUMBERT, the Crown Prince, as President, and that the Italians are rapidly preparing to enter the Papal States.

GENERAL.

The Labor Reform Convention at Worcester, Mass., nominated WENDELL PHILLIPS for Governor of that State, yesterday, and JAMES CHATTAWAY Lieutenant-Governor.

The True Blue Order had a burlesque parade at Schenectady yesterday.

The Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Poughkeepsie adjourned *sine die* yesterday. The next meeting is to be at Utica.

The Atlantic Base-ball Club, of Brooklyn, beat the Flour City Club, of Rochester, yesterday, by a score of 29 to 15.

The election in Wyoming Territory took place yesterday. Mr. JONES, the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, was elected by a small majority. The women of the Territory very generally exercised the privilege of voting.

The Republican State Convention at Saratoga reassembled yesterday morning, completed the nominations and named the State Central Committee. The full ticket is as follows: Governor, STEWART L. WOODFORD; Lieutenant-Governor, SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN; Controller, ABIAH W. PALMER; Canal Commissioners, ABSALOM NELSON and ALEX. BARKLEY; State Prison Inspector, JOHN PARKHURST.

Numerous Indian depredations in New-Mexico are reported. Four men, connected with FRENCH'S train, were killed near Fort Smith a few days ago.

The Albany Cadet Zouaves were entertained by the Philadelphians yesterday.

A terrible gale occurred off the coast of Nova Scotia on Sunday last. Many vessels were wrecked and numerous lives lost, but the particulars have not yet been ascertained.

An excursion party from Long Branch broke through a foot-bridge at Tom's River, N. J., yesterday, and eight persons were drowned.

President GRANT returned to Washington yesterday, where he remains until this evening. Among the official business transacted during his visit to the capital is the appointment of Judge RICHARDSON Acting Attorney-General during the absence of Mr. AKERMAN, and the signing of the commission of STEPHEN C. ROWAN as Vice-Admiral in the navy.

The Council of Temperance men held an adjourned meeting at Saratoga, yesterday, and recommended the cordial support of the Republican nominations to the temperance men of the State.

The diminutive craft, the *City of Ragusa*, three tons burden, arrived safely at Boston, yesterday, having made the trip from Queenstown in eighty days.

A fire occurred in Baltimore yesterday, which destroyed the steam saw-mill of EHRMAN & BURCH, the foundry of G. W. DESSON & Co., and three or four small buildings, involving a loss of upward of $75,000.

Is it Peace?

The German armies are drawing nearer and nearer to Paris, and by Saturday we may hear that preparations for the siege have actually been commenced. This is perhaps the most critical moment of the whole war. The French people are now bewildered by the sudden change of government, disheartened by a long series of defeats, and in no condition to resist the progress of huge victorious armies. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, we still believe that Paris could not hold out long against the force now converging upon it. The Provisional Government appear to be coming to the same conclusion, for they have made an appeal to the United States, in common with other Governments, for mediation with a view to peace. Under these circumstances, the duration of the war ought now to be measured by days. The general sentiment of mankind is that blood enough has been shed, and that France has been made to drink deep enough of the cup of humiliation. The Germans have accomplished all that they fought for, if we may believe the declaration made by the King of Prussia at the outset of the war—namely, that he took up arms against the French Emperor, not against the French people. It is time now that the King made known on what terms he would be willing to consent to peace, and we earnestly trust that the new Republic would be able to accept these terms. Germany can scarcely wish to carry on a war of revenge. Hitherto it has stood well before the world, but sympathy begins to be felt for France in this hour of her sorrow and isolation. The bombardment of Paris, without any chance being given to the French people to conclude peace, could not fail to increase this sympathy.

It is evident from the news we publish this morning that the Parisians are deeply touched by the prompt recognition of the new Republic on the part of our Government. Great crowds of the Garde Mobile and other citizens joined in an enthusiastic demonstration, yesterday, before the American Legation. The good offices of our Government could never be better employed than in the attempt to restore the blessings of peace to a people whose ancestors helped to found our own Republic. They would be grateful for such a boon, and the cause which Germany has at heart would not be in the faintest degree imperiled. No one can now suppose that German unity is threatened, or that German soil is likely to be profaned by invasion. With the object of the war accomplished, hostilities ought to come to an end. Let us hope that the moderation of the King will triumph over the counsels of the more extreme section of his advisers.

The Position of England.

There is something ominous in the criticisms which are heaped upon Queen VICTORIA by the recognized exponents of moneyed and mercantile opinion in England. Attacks upon royalty are not new, and, in the quarter from which they have almost invariably proceeded, not specially significant; but, when the organs of capital echo complaints against the Queen, and pass severe judgments upon the attitude of the monarchy under the influence of a shock which shakes Europe to its centre, we may conclude that the public feeling on the subject is neither slight nor evanescent in its character. The war has everywhere brought discontent to the surface. The possibilities of the Crimean war led the late husband of the Queen to declare that representative government was on its trial. Now, the probabilities of the Franco-Prussian struggle compel English respectability to arraign the apathy of the Queen as a disgrace to herself, and a source of weakness to the country.

The heart of England is given over to what is called "neutrality," which, practically interpreted, means the systematic profiting by the calamities of others. While the ocean outlets of Germany are closed by French fleets, and Germany in turn is tearing the throat of France, England proposes to make money at the cost of both. She tried it once before, when the American Union was battling for its life, but the experiment on that occasion was not remunerative. England made enemies of North and South, and ran up an account which she would be very unwilling to settle. Despite that experience, she has played the same game now, and, according to present appearances, with a prospect of a similar result. One Power sees in England's cold, calculating spirit a sorry return for the fidelity with which French statesmen have cultivated an English alliance. The other resents as a wrong, to be hereafter redressed, a version of international law which renders neutrality a cloak for sinister and unfriendly transactions. England will probably for the second time discover that her theory of neutrality "does not pay."

The prospect of a reckoning of the most unpleasant kind is not the only consideration which renders England uneasy. She is mortified and humbled by a consciousness that her influence in the councils of Europe is on the wane. The avoidance of the responsibility which attaches to power has been construed as a sign of want of spirit; the eagerness to assume an attitude of seeming fairness to the belligerents has been rewarded with contempt. The conviction spreads that the England of today is not the England of other days. In its worship of mercantile interests, it has sacrificed many of the conditions of national greatness. Its business ledger has absorbed its attention until the grand idea of national obligations has been lost. The sneer of the First NAPOLEON has become a fact. The England which once played a proud part in European affairs has sunk into "a nation of shop-keepers." The policy of the Government is characterised most of all by timidity,—it is a policy in which fear never ceases to be apparent. And the sovereign who might be supposed to share some portion of the national responsibility, thinks more of her German relatives than of the English people, and hurries off to a Scottish moor with a disregard of impending danger which scarcely comports with sanity. Governments based on principles dictated by "shop-keepers" have at last brought England to a pitch of degradation she has never touched before.

We state the case as it looks at this distance, and as it appears to both Germany and France. The Hamburg *Borsenhalle* alludes to "that social decomposition which now threatens the social existence of England" as something which Germans have been slow to acknowledge; but the course of the English Government during the last two months has made further skepticism impossible. What others see, England begins to feel. And the feeling manifests itself in the first instance by complaints against the Queen and attacks upon the Government. England's "herculean efforts" at this critical moment are tauntingly represented as having "succeeded in restraining Greece from hurling her vast energies into the contest." That seems to be the measure of England's diplomatic influence. A hint that it contemplates an attempt at mediation elicits from Germany a defiance which frightens Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues out of their wits. There is now no PITT, no PALMERSTON even, to suggest a policy. Mr. GLADSTONE'S soul shakes within him, and his knees tremble. Prussia might swallow France, for aught that England dare say or do to prevent it. At the same time, England has not made a friend of Prussia. In fact, she is without a friend in the world.

The English people are complaining of the humiliation their rulers have invited. While the Government stands with folded arms, and the Queen slumbers in the seclusion of Balmoral, the people begin to realize the dangers which the spoliation and subjugation of France may entail upon themselves. The tide of popular sympathy is turning. For a time it flowed toward Prussia,—now it ebbs in the direction of France. The meeting at Newcastle-on Tyne, reported this morning, is but one of many tokens of the change. The sympathy is partly with a republic for its own sake. When will a republic be declared in England? She will never be great again until that new era arrives.

Interoceanic Canals.

Although the financial success of the Suez Canal must need time for its realization, there can be no question that it is one of the most striking engineering triumphs of the age, and its completion has not unnaturally excited renewed hopes that a similar undertaking will, ere long, do for the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans what the much sneered-at enterprise of LESSEPS has done for the Mediterranean and Red Seas. The benefits which would accrue, not merely to the commerce of our vast seaboard, but to that of the civilized world, are too obvious to need more than passing allusion. The only question for consideration is the route to be adopted, in cutting through the narrow isthmus which connects the Northern with the Southern Continent, and there is no lack of choice, if enthusiasts are to be believed. No less than thirteen different points of arrival and departure have been selected as the termini of this new highway to the Eastern Indies—the length of the proposed canals varying from thirty to 298 miles, involving in some cases tunnel-work of from two and a half to eight miles, and passing over summit-altitudes of which the least is 108 and the greatest 2,956 feet above the sea level. The practicability, however, of many of these routes is more than doubtful, and three only can be regarded as challenging public attention at the present moment. These are known as the "Darien," "Tehuantepec," and "Nicaragua" schemes, and respectively find warm supporters among high engineering authorities.

Regarding the Darien route, a treaty is in the course of negotiation with the Colombian Government, of which the most important provisions were noted in the letter of a correspondent published in these columns a short time since. A strong belief in the feasibility of the proposed canal evidently exists, both on the part of the Colombian authorities and of many Americans. Admiral DAVIS, who officially reported upon the subject in 1866, was of opinion that the Isthmus of Darien presented superior natural advantages. "It is here," he says, "that we must look for a solution of the question of an interoceanic ship-canal." But he admits that at the time he wrote there did not "exist the means of determining, even approximately, the most practicable route for a ship-canal across the Isthmus." An exploration now in progress under Government auspices may ascertain facts highly favorable to the Admiral's conclusions, but at present "an approximate survey," confessedly imperfect, by Mr. GISBORNE, furnishes the only data upon which to found any calculations. Mr. GISBORNE'S estimate is for a canal forty-two miles in length, passing through seven or eight tunnels, (the mountains to be penetrated rising to a height of 980 feet,) and costing about sixty-five millions of dollars. Two other routes have, indeed, been projected from the same Pacific terminus, but have not been described in sufficient detail to command attention. It would seem that, until the survey now being made is completed, the practicability of the Darien route is uncertain; and, considering the engineering difficulties it in any case presents, there is room for doubt as to the wisdom of its adoption in preference to others.

The route by way of Tehuantepec was originally surveyed for railroad purposes, and has only recently been advocated for a canal. The exhaustive surveys of Messrs. SIDELL and J. J. WILLIAMS are by no means favorable to its claims for the latter purpose, easy as it might be to overcome difficulties of grade in the construction of a land line. The length of the projected water-way is 190 miles, and the summit height is 655 feet. One of the chief objections urged against it is that its Pacific terminus at Ventosa is pronounced by competent navigators to be "exceedingly boisterous, possessing also a bad anchorage." The official report of 1866 indorses the opinion held by preceding surveyors, that "this route possesses but little merit as a practicable line for the construction of a ship-canal." It does not appear that an opposite opinion is held by a very large number of those who have studied the subject, though some eminent engineers have expressed their belief to the contrary. The exhaustive works published upon this route have, perhaps, permitted the public to become better acquainted with its characteristics than with those of any rival line.

The Nicaragua route has for a long period attracted considerable attention, and is alluded to at some length in the official report, which speaks of it unfavorably. The chief reasons to be urged against its adoption, appear to lie, not in the construction of the canals intended to connect the Nicaragua Lake with the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, but in the unsatisfactory conditions of the ports of departure. "Costly improvements," says the report, "possessing the character of artificial harbors, will be necessary at the two points of departure from the lake; and the seaports of Greytown and Brito, at the two ends of the line, will require costly and extensive improvements in the way of excavations, piles, jetties, breakwaters, &c." The line of country chosen, is, owing to the low elevation of the summit level—the lake itself being stated by Mr. BODY, the President of the Central American Transit Company, to be twelve feet *lower* than the reservoir at Central Park—peculiarly adapted for canal construction; nor has any attempt been made by Admiral DAVIS to deny its advantages in this respect. A curious blunder has, however, crept into the statement of Col. ABERT, who assumes the height of the divide between the lake and the Pacific to be six hundred feet above the sea level, instead of forty-six. The error arises from locating the route some twenty miles to the southward of its true position, and making San Juan del Sur instead of Brito its Pacific port.

Conceding that the operations alluded to by Admiral DAVIS would be necessary at this latter port and Greytown, the advantages of the Nicaragua route would seem to be: no tunneling and a limited number of locks; a healthy location; the opportunity of employing cheap labor undisturbed by fears of fever and pestilence, with an inexhaustible supply of water for the use of the canal. Against these must be put the necessity of the harbor works before alluded to. And this reduces the question to one of comparison between these and seven or eight miles of tunneling. The report of the expedition now surveying Darien may, of course, materially affect calculations based on imperfect knowledge. If a route can be discovered which will permit the construction of an "open strait" canal, that viâ Nicaragua will necessarily be inferior; but unless this is done, the line to be finally adopted must depend upon the comparative difficulties of driving tunnels through solid rock, and dredging sand-banks, in order to form or improve the terminal harbors.

A True Hero Gone.

That man must have a hard heart who can hear of the death of Marshal MCMAHON without regret or sympathy. The brave old soldier was ordered to discharge a task of superhuman difficulty, and after fighting like a hero, and surmounting many obstacles, he was driven into a corner by overwhelming numbers, and there in a last desperate engagement received a mortal wound. His physical sufferings must have been intense, from the nature of his injuries; but far more intense—more bitter than the bitterness of death itself—must have been the anguish of mind he passed through during the last few days at Sedan. Merciful indeed would it have been for him if the shell which so cruelly wounded him had killed him outright on the field of battle. He had been deprived of the use of his limbs ever since, and while thus stricken down, he had to learn the afflicting news of the surrender of the army to which he was so devoted, and the final defeat of all his hopes and plans. Ever since the 3d of August, when his troops were defeated at Wissembourg, poor MCMAHON has been endeavoring to fight his way to the relief of BAZAINE, through armies from twice to four times the strength of his own. He failed, where every man in his position would have failed. Those who have taken the trouble to follow his movements from time to time on the map, and marked the positions of the German armies, will be well aware that no skill, no bravery, no possible disposition of his forces could have saved MCMAHON—unless, indeed, he had moved back upon Paris in the first instance. But his orders were doubtless peremptory—he could not leave BAZAINE without attempting to relieve him. Had he done so, everybody would have cried out, "What a frightful blunder"—and none would have exclaimed more loudly than those who now pretend to criticise the dead Marshal's plans. It is very easy, after events are accomplished, to point out how they ought to have been ordered from the first. MCMAHON did his duty, and he died in the discharge of it. There was a time when even foes honored a man like this. Such times have gone by; now the "spirit of chivalry" teaches us to put on war paint like savages, and dance round the open grave of an enemy. But the world at large will see in the ill-fated MCMAHON a great man, a faithful soldier, a loyal servant of his country, a man of calm and intrepid spirit in the midst of overwhelming disasters—in a word, a true hero, cast in the old heroic mold, earnest, true to his word, self-sacrificing—capable of giving up all the best years of his life to his country, and then dying for it. May his memory be green in the land which he strove so valiantly to serve, and may his misfortunes be forgotten in the splendid courage and iron-hearted endurance with which he faced them to the last!

The Logic of Betting.

Man is described by many philosophers as a rational being, yet he is consistent in nothing so much as in his contempt for reason. The argument of force triumphs always over the nicest distinctions of the dialectician. Time was when the knottiest problems of logic or of ethics, a discrepancy of fact, an error of date, were summarily settled by appeal to arms. If mediæval Smith and Brown differed, for example, on the composition of the moon, instead of wrangling for hours without definite result, one simply knocked the other down—and the question was forever at rest between them. There were advantages, it must be confessed, in this mode of adjusting differences of opinion. It was brief, it was conclusive, and it saved time and temper. In most civilized communities, however, the obvious disadvantages of this method have brought it into disfavor. Besides, physical superiority has somewhat fallen from its old high estate; it is a man's bank account, and not his biceps—except, perhaps, at our municipal elections—that marks his value. So, for the argument of physical force, we substitute the argument of moral force; for the logic of the sword—in individual disputes, at least—we recur to the syllogism of the betting-book.

And it is certainly not to be gainsaid that the change may be, in a certain sense, advantageous. The wager is a wonderful settler of controversy, and, indeed, of controversialists. The value of an opinion is speedily and accurately measured by what is termed in the West a pecuniary estimate. To be sure there is such a thing as carrying the principle too far, as in that California Court of Justice, where the counsel made a bet with the Judge that he was right on a point of law. But there may be situations in which betting seems an excusable means of enforcing conviction, and one of these is exemplified in the present war.

When M. THOMAS, of Paris, wagered two hundred thousand francs against half that amount that the French Army would be in Berlin by the 15th of August, he not only exhibited a high degree of patriotic confidence and courage, but he adopted a most ingenious device for spoiling the enemy. The merit of his manœuvre is not lessened by the fact that he has lost, any more than Marshal MCMAHON'S heroism and death are tarnished by defeat. So, too, when Col. VON HOLSTEIN offered to bet M. DE GIRARDIN twenty thousand francs that the regiment of the former would march past the Parisian residence of the latter on or before the 15th day of September, the editor of *La Liberté* would have deserved very ill of his country had he not accepted the offer. The only trouble in the matter seems to be, that in the settlement of such wagers duty and honor may conflict. Payment on either side at least during the continuance of the war might very well be construed as giving aid and comfort to the enemy. This seems to be a difficulty which sporting casuistry might be taxed to solve.

Nevertheless, the principle is a good one, and if the respective nations of these patriotic betters would only adopt it, how much bloodshed and desolation would be saved. If France and Prussia, for example, instead of resorting to the dread arbitrament of battle, had only staked a few millions apiece on the correctness of their respective views, their dispute might have been settled quite as conclusively as it is apt to be by the uncertain chance of war. Nations, however, in this regard, are far behind individuals. When they arrive at a similar degree of enlightenment we may look for the millenium—when there will be no such thing as differences of opinions, and the name of THOMAS AQUINAS will be an abomination to men.

A Plea for Prize-Fighting.

Those who have read Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' new novel, *Man and Wife*, will remember the powerful argument it enforces against exaggerated physical culture. A reaction against Muscular Christianity was inevitable, and this is one of the forms in which it has found expression. Geoffrey Delamayn is no doubt to some extent a caricature, but he is certainly no more a caricature than Squeers or Crummles, or the gentlemen of the "Circumlocution Office," all of whom are acknowledged to have wrought their share of good by drawing ridicule and condemnation upon the evils of which they were impersonations. In such sketches the coloring must be high and generously laid on to produce the requisite effect. It also seems a necessary condition that the shades or opposing tints should be judiciously ignored. A precisely judicial or literal exposition is hardly possible in fiction, and where it may be supposed to damage the impression that is aimed at, its absence is, at all events, easily forgiven. In practical discussion, however, it is well to hear both sides, and, in our judgment, no harm is done when gentlemen like Dr. MORSE, who spoke, the other day, before the Farmers' Club of St. Louis, deliberately and from conviction advocate what most right-thinking people think objectionable.

Dr. MORSE, it appears, thinks that prize-fighting is a very fine thing. It does for men, he finds, what racing does for horses. The Doctor has read, with a great deal of profit, the training intending pugilists have to go through. He thinks that experience of this sort shows what men should eat, drink, and avoid—highly useful knowledge, we cannot deny—and how they should exercise in order to develop their physical system. He has studied the minutiæ of the prize-fighters' mode of living, he said, and had made it his business, as a physician, to investigate the matter. On the strength of this professionally-acquired information, Dr. MORSE suggested the propriety of introducing prize-fights as a regular part of the proceedings of agricultural fairs. He thought TOM ALLEN and MIKE MCCOOLE might be induced, for a premium of, say one thousand dollars, to lend their valuable aid to such gatherings, and, by a good "slashing mill," to enhance their attraction and profit.

Now there is not the least doubt that Dr. MORSE is, to some extent, right in this matter. Prize-fighting has its merits beyond a shadow of question. The difficulty, however, is that its demerits greatly outweigh them. Even if we admit the physical advantages of training for the ring, the moral disadvantages which are its inseparable concomitants are immensely greater; and if it be claimed that the same disadvantages attend horse-racing it remains to be said, first, that men are not brutes, and second, that the contest is not one of emulation only, but of mutual destruction. Besides, this Geoffrey Delamayn, who runs a race instead of fighting a battle, is a type of what experience shows his one-sided training is likely to bring about. His nervous and muscular systems break down together in the struggle. Of course, it may be objected that training should not be one-sided but versatile. But only to Crichtons and Guy Livingstones is given the possibility of such things. They live in the rosy tints of fiction, and not in the sober gray of reality. In actual life the adept at pugilism appears to become more animal and less human in almost exact proportion to his skill in his art. We have a right, moreover, to look at the proclivities the cultivation of that art encourages in estimating its general tendency. The prize-fighter's habits and associations speak for themselves. He gravitates, it may be said, in retiring from his profession, to callings which are not universally held to be the legitimate objects of ambition. In England he becomes a publican—that is to say, he keeps a pot-house—and in America he generally does something worse.

As the object of agricultural fairs is presumably to encourage what is wholesome and useful, we take it for granted that in proposing to introduce prize-fighting as one of their exercises Dr. MORSE was not quite serious. He probably intended a joke at the expense of his evidently somewhat literal-minded associates. If this is not in truth the case, it must be owned that Dr. MORSE presents a curious example of the occasional retrograding or paradoxical spirit that diversifies the monotony of an otherwise progressive age.

Recognition of the French Republic.

Our Minister at Paris has recognized the French Republic, pursuant to instructions from the State Department. The terms of Mr. WASHBURNE'S published letter on the subject, are, as they ought to be, cordial and positive. The American people, he truly says, offer their hearty sympathy with the great movement, and sincerely desire its success. The telegraph reports that Mr. WASHBURNE'S oral announcement was received with satisfaction by M. JULES FAVRE, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

But the message of M. FAVRE to the Government at Washington still remains unanswered. It will, no doubt, be brought before the Cabinet meeting today, and we trust that a response worthy of the occasion will be transmitted without delay. It is proper that the leaders of French Republicanism, beset as they are with difficulties and perils, should be assured of the friendship and moral support of the United States. Mere recognition they will have from monarchies. This country can not only go further, but is bound to go much further in the declaration of its interest in the success of the new Republic. The overthrow of the Empire changes the aspect of the whole question. Without abating our regard for the Germans, or our appreciation of the goodness of their cause as against NAPOLEON, this country now owes to the Republic of France all the good offices that are compatible with an honest observance of the obligations of neutrals. When the American people were trying to resist invasion, and establish a Republic, the French people nobly came to their help. Now *they* are in extremity, and it would be strange if we denied them a moral support in their desire to found a Government based upon liberty and equality.

The complete ticket agreed upon at the Saratoga Convention will be found in our political colums this day. In the place of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, who was at first reported to have been nominated as Lieutenant-Governor, the name of Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN has been submitted to the people—an excellent choice. Mr. KAUFFMAN is an able lawyer, and possesses just influence with his German fellow-citizens. The platform of the party will be found straightforward and sensible, without any attempts to make political capital at the expense of truth. It will bear all the reflection and examination our readers can bestow upon it. The ticket is altogether a winning one, and we hope every Republican will make up his mind to vote for it, and thus promote the best interests of all good citizens in the State. There are times when lukewarmness may be excusable—but this is not one of them. We must work together with a will if we would see good government in this State once more.

In its eagerness to blacken the record of Republican administration in South Carolina, the *World* rather oversteps the boundaries of fact. It spoke, yesterday, of the "monstrous spoliation which has raised the debt" of the State to $14,000,000, and alleged that this is the only visible financial result of reconstruction. Now, the debt of South Carolina is not fourteen millions—it is less than half that amount, and there has been no increase since the war. Moreover, South Carolina, under Gov. SCOTT, was the first State in the Union which resumed the payment of coin interest on its obligations—a fact that well exemplifies the recklessness of our contemporary's unfriendly statements. The credit of the State is not an issue in the canvass now going on. *That* is confessedly satisfactory. It has been reserved for a Democratic journal in New-York to try to damage what the South Carolinians, irrespective of party, are anxious to uphold.

Judge BEDFORD once more called the attention of the Grand Jury, in his charge yesterday, to the necessity of taking active measures to suppress the use of the knife and pistol—so fruitful a source of crime in this City. The Judge spoke with his usual decision and earnestness—but while men who shoot or stab others are able to get out on bail so easily, how is it possible to hope for the vindication of law or order? The other night a conductor on the Sixth-avenue cars was shot at by MICHAEL G. SHORT a hackman. The conductor was not killed—no thanks to SHORT, who fired three shots at him. Two of the shots actually went through the man's coat, but missed his body. The probability is that we shall hear no more of this case. SHORT, it is said, was let out "on bail." And yet people wonder why car-conductors do not interfere oftener for the protection of the public. Does the law extend to them any protection?

What nonsense Southern Democratic newspapers find themselves obliged to print! The New-Orleans *Times*, for instance, declares that—

> "The whole power of taxation and appropriation has been, in Louisiana, delivered over to a few hundred white adventurers. They govern Louisiana in the name of a Radical majority elsewhere. The people of Louisiana, white and black, distrust and despise these intruders."

The affairs of Louisiana are in the hands of its people more completely than before the era of reconstruction. It is the fashion among the irreconcilables to represent the governing power as in the hands of "a few hundred white adventurers;" but only simpletons take this to be a correct statement of the case. The officials of the State were invested with power by a majority of its voters; and if, as the *Times* alleges, these officials are despised and distrusted by the people, white and black, the application of remedies will be easy enough. We await the verdict to be rendered in November.

American laws relating to life insurance have long been recognized by English policy-holders as better than their own, and indeed, they have suffered severely from imperfect legislation upon the subject. Now, however, a reform in the right direction is to be attempted. An act just coming into force requires new companies to deposit £20,000 with the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, before commencing business. All companies are, moreover, to prepare annual statements showing the condition of their accounts and balances. Where other business than Life Insurance is undertaken, a separate record must be kept of the life funds. Besides this, companies established since the act, are to present an actuarial report once in five years, or in the case of older institutions, once in ten years. While remarking that this discrimination seems uncalled for, seeing that some recent scandals have occurred in the management of "old" companies, it may be allowed that private interest can no longer be jeopardized, if the designated officials do their duty.

It seems that, in spite of Mayor HALL'S veto, the patent gas reflector contract is to be "put through." That is all the answer vouchsafed to the general complaint of the gloomy state of our "lighted" streets. Having paid exorbitantly for what should be a perfect system, the citizens are to pay exorbitantly again to remedy the imperfections of that system. We are not, however, promised good gas, proper burners, and honest lighting of the lamps, but reflectors to make the gas look a little better than at present. The Mayor has already pointed out that the scheme is wholly unjustifiable, and in fact illegal. But we suppose that it will be submitted to, although the length of the bill is not yet fully realized by the public.

The truth about the special correspondence of the *Tribune* is simply this: The ubiquitous correspondent who is always present at every action, and is everlastingly embracing the King of Prussia and BISMARCK, is employed by the *Daily News, Pall Mall Gazette* and *Tribune*. He sends a few notes to Paris or London, and from these scanty notes the long "yarns" which "gull" the public here are written up—there being about one grain of wheat to a bushel of chaff. The *Tribune* itself admitted this fact yesterday, in an extract which it printed by some strange oversight from *Le Temps*. In that extract it is stated that the "war correspondents" are really in Paris, and "in the silence and seclusion of their apartments, *are written those stirring accounts of the battles which we admire in the journals from across the Channel or the Ocean*." It will be seen by anybody who reads the correspondence that it is prepared specially for English readers—see, for instance, a letter from "J. S." elsewhere. It is only necessary to add that if the *Tribune* had been content with puffing its spurious wares no one would have interfered. But it is a part of its principle to be constantly going out of its way to attack other journals, and when they protest, it gets its hirelings in the country Press to raise a great outcry in its defense. The "puffs" which we publish today in our advertising columns are merely paid advertisements, collected from these country papers.

There seems nothing unreasonable in the demand of the Dublin meeting for the restoration to Ireland of local government. On the contrary, it is so obviously natural and just, that it is difficult to understand why the English Government refuses to concede it. Repeal of the Union is not implied in "the concession" sought—simply the acknowledgment of Ireland's right to self-government in purely local concerns. Considering the manner in which the Union was consummated, this is as little as Ireland can ask. Distant colonies have almost complete control over their affairs; why may not Ireland be permitted to legislate for itself in what relates only to its own people? Imperial matters would still be reserved to the London Parliament, and that should be enough. Mr. GLADSTONE has evinced not a little boldness in his treatment of other Irish questions. Why hesitate to remedy the injustice against which not Dublin only but a powerful element throughout Ireland protests?

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NEW THEATRE.

The theatre formerly occupied by KELLY & LEON'S minstrel troupe is to be tenanted, on and after Monday, by the company under the management of Miss LINA EDWIN. The place, it seems, has been much improved. The entrance has been richly frescoed, and will give easy access into and egress from the auditorium. Within, a dome has been substituted for an unsightly flat ceiling, and the hall has been enlarged, refitted and redecorated. The list of artists engaged—a point of more importance than any other—is lengthened. It includes the names of Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. Harry Jackson, Mr. Harry Josephs, Mr. J. H. Chatterton, Mr. J. W. Collins, Mr. George Jordan, Mr. H. Pray, Mr. Edwin Thorne, Mr. Walter Grindall, Mr. Eugene Eberle, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Miss Lina Edwin, Miss Emma Cline, Miss Emma Lewis, Miss Aggie Wood, Miss Alice Lysle, Miss Sallie Germaine, Miss Kitty Doud, Miss Amelia Harris, Miss Lillie Eldridge and Miss Alice Atherton. Mr. HARRY JACKSON will be the stage manager, and Mr. J. B. DONNIKER will lead the orchestra. The announcements, it will be admitted, are of a promising kind. It only remains to complete them with the statement that on Monday evening the first representation of the season will be given. "A Bird in the Hand Worth Two in the Bush," a new two-act play, and the burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan," with Mr. STUART ROBSON as *Captain Crosstree* will be the subject-matter of the inauguratory entertainment.

MR. BARRETT'S BENEFIT.

The benefit performance of Mr. L. P. BARRETT is to occur this evening at Niblo's Theatre. "London Assurance" will be acted, with the fresh co-operation of Messrs. JOHN E. OWENS and W. R. FLOYD, and of Mrs. F. B. CONWAY.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Closing Proceedings—Completion of the Ticket—The Candidates, and Prospects of their Election.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1870.

The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and completed the nominations on the State ticket. Ex-Speaker LITTLEJOHN appeared before the Convention and declined the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor, giving his reasons therefor, and expressing the hope that the Convention would select for the place the gentleman who competed with him for the nomination yesterday. A motion was then made that SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation, which was carried amid great enthusiasm. The remaining candidates on the ticket were then nominated with the utmost unanimity and, after a resolution of thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned with three cheers for the success of the ticket.

THE CANDIDATES.

It is admitted on all hands that the ticket, as a whole, is the least objectionable that could have been nominated. There is not a man on it against whose political or personal character a word can be said by any member of the party; and in point of ability it will compare favorably with any ticket that has been put forward by any party for years past. The military and civil record of Gen. WOODFORD, who heads the ticket, is well known, and, in addition to this record, he has the advantage of being one of the most eloquent and effective stump speakers in the State. He will enter upon the canvass in person, and with an enthusiasm and confidence of victory that will inspire like enthusiasm and zeal throughout the ranks of the party. If Gov. HOFFMAN, who was so quick to challenge Gov. FENTON to take the stump with him when he ran the first time, is still of the opinion that the Governor's official duties will permit of his stumping the State with his political opponent, Gen. WOODFORD will no doubt accommodate him.

The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. KAUFFMAN, is a leading German lawyer of this city, a man of wealth and of the most unblemished character. He was, besides, one of the earliest members of the Republican Party, and ran on the electoral ticket of this State in 1860, when President LINCOLN was elected the first time. He is a popular speaker, and will do effective service in the campaign among his countrymen who have so long been led astry by the French-sympathizing, bogus Democracy.

ABIEL W. PALMER, the candidate for Comptroller, is probably the best nomination that could be made in the entire State. A man of higher character and integrity cannot be found in any party, and all who know him admit his eminent qualifications for the office of State Comptroller. He has served ten terms in the Assembly, and was a member of the State Senate in 1868, where he was always found side by side with HALE, CAMPBELL, CHAPMAN, and other true Republicans, in opposition to all forms of legislative corruption. He is President of the Amenia Bank, Dutchess County, and is so popular with the people of his neighborhood that he can always carry his district, which is a close one, when no other Republican can.

ABRAHAM NELSON, of Erie, and ALEX. BARCLAY, of Washington, the candidates for Canal Commissioners, are both well known and highly-respected citizens of their respective localities, and both thoroughly familiar with the canals and everything that appertains to them. Mr. BARCLAY ran on the Republican ticket in 1868 for the same position.

JOHN PARKHURST, of Clinton County, the candidate for State Prison Inspector, has for many years past occupied the positions of Agent and Warden of Clinton Prison, and is acknowledged to be the most fit person for Inspector of State Prisons that could be selected from the ranks of any party.

With a ticket comprising such names as these, and with the enthusiasm that already begins to animate the party, a brilliant Republican victory in November is regarded as certain. S.

Second Day's Proceedings—Withdrawal of Mr. Littlejohn—Sigismund Kauffman for Lieutenant-Governor—The Full Ticket—State Central Committee.

The Convention met at 9½ o'clock this morning. The question pending last night was on a motion to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Mr. MARSH moved that Mr. ABSALOM NELSON, of Erie, be nominated for Canal Commissioner, for the long term, by acclamation. Carried. Mr. A. D. WAIT moved that ALEXANDER BARKLEY, of Washington, be nominated Canal Commissioner for the short term. Mr. TREMAIN seconded this nomination. Mr. SACKETT named ALONZO N. WELCH, of Saratoga. RUFUS ANDREWS seconded the nomination of Mr. WELCH. JOHN COCHRANE sustained the nomination of ALEXANDER BARKLEY. Judge LANSON sustained the nomination of Mr. WELCH. Mr. BARKLEY was named by 302 delegates. Mr. WELCH was named by eighty-two delegates. The nomination of Mr. BARKLEY, of Washington County, was made unanimous. The nomination of State Prison Inspector was announced. Mr. VAN VOORHIES named ADOLPHUS C. NOLTE, of Monroe County. Mr. O'DONNELLY moved to make the nomination unanimous. D. D. S. BROWN, on behalf of the people of Monroe and of the State, protested against this nomination as unfit to be made. Mr. O'DONNELLY, on the strength of this protest, withdrew his motion. Mr. LANSON said he was a German delegate; he had noticed a disposition to put a German on this ticket; he could say to the Convention that whether a German was on the ticket or not, the Germans intended to support the ticket. He would, however, if the Convention would permit, name a German for this office, who was Mr. E. S. SCHRODER, of New-York.

MR. LITTLEJOHN'S WITHDRAWAL.

It was announced that Mr. LITTLEJOHN had stated that he felt it his duty to decline the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and a Committee was appointed to wait on Mr. LITTLEJOHN and conduct him to the platform. This was done, and

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said he appeared before the Convention to thank it cordially for the honor conferred upon him, in placing his name upon its ticket. His heart was filled with gratitude for the recognition of his services, as a high private in the ranks of the Republican Party; but he appeared here reluctantly to discharge a duty. He was President of the Midland Railroad—a great and momentous enterprise; an enterprise which, he believed, was destined to prove of vast benefit to this great State and to the country. The Convention knows, he said, that the President of such an enterprise must not carry on his back the name of a politician. He has dealings with the great financial men of the country, and he must stand aloof from a position which can be distorted in any manner to a disadvantage. As President of that Company, he had already succeeded in raising seven millions of dollars to construct that road. He was regarded, indeed was, the trustee of that large monetary interest, and he feared if he accepted the position here tendered him, so generously, that it would work to the injury of that interest. God knows, he said, that I will, to the fullest extent of my ability, support the ticket made by this Convention, and headed by STEWART L. WOODFORD, but there was another reason why he felt called upon to decline this nomination. In Europe there is progressing one of the mightiest wars ever seen in this world. It has already resulted in the formation of one republic. This war, in the hands of that great German nation, so many of whose people have made this their home. We naturally fraternize with the German nation in the great work it is doing, and he was happy to say that in the Republican Party there was a strong element composed of Germans, who appreciate the principles of that party. It was a power in the party, and he found by the record that there was a cast for a German in the vote for Lieutenant-Governor of 182 votes, while he received 196. Mr. LITTLEJOHN did not regard this strong vote as evidence of hostility to him, but rather it was a cast in support of a principle—and that was enough for him. He was willing to put that candidate on the ticket, and he believed there was a guarantee of victory this Fall for the Republican Party—such as King WILLIAM had secured in his great battles. You will, said he, overthrow the Democracy as LOUIS NAPOLEON was overthrown. He again thanked the Convention for the honor done him. The speech was rapturously applauded.

NOMINATIONS CONTINUED.

Mr. YOUNGLOVE moved the nomination of Mr. KAUFFMAN. A delegate inquired whether anyone knew that Mr. KAUFFMAN desired the nomination. Mr. COCHRANE said he had authority to say he would accept. The nomination of SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN, of New-York, was made unanimous. The Convention then resumed the consideration of the proposition to nominate a candidate for State Prison Inspector. Mr. VAN VOORHIES defended Mr. NOLTE from the charge made against him by Mr. BROWN, and afterward withdrew his name. Mr. CURTIS named JOHN PARKHURST, now a warden of Clinton Prison, and advocated his claims. Mr. SELKREG moved that Mr. PARKHURST be elected by acclamation. Dr. STORCH withdrew the name of Mr. SCHRODER, and said the Germans asked no other name on the ticket than KAUFFMAN'S. The nomination was made by acclamation.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The Convention then proceeded to name the members of the State Committee, as follows: 1, Stephen B. French; 2, Samuel T. Maddox; 3, E. D. Webster; 4, Henry Smith; 5, Thomas Milligan; 6, Hugh Gardiner; 7, A. B. Cornell; 8, Chester A. Arthur; 9, George Opdyke; 10, Hezekiah D. Robertson; 11, Cyrus B. Martin; 12, Henry Vandekar; 13, George H. Sharpe; 14, Joseph H. Ramsay; 15, A. D. Waite; 16, John Hammond; 17, Edwin A. Merritt; 18, Horatio S. Brown; 19, Ebenezer Blakely; 20, A. H. Kavanaugh; 21, Levi Blakely; 22, John A. Place; 23, R. M. Gere; 24, Albert Jewett; 25, L. L. Doty; 26, T. I. Chatfield; 27, C. S. Cole; 28, Benjamin Field; 29, Richard Crowley; 30, Rodney W. Daniels; 31, blank. RUFUS ANDREWS moved that ANDREAS WILMAN, ALFRED PLEASONTON, and JAMES TERWILLIGER be delegates at large to the Committee. E. G. TAPHAM hoped this motion would be withdrawn, as the Committee was now if anything too large. As to the necessity for a Secretary, he thought there were a number of gentlemen on the Committee competent to fill that place. Mr. TERWILLIGER'S name had been dropped because he was in a position preventing him from discharging the duties of Secretary. Mr. ANDREWS withdrew his motion. C. S. SPENCER moved that the Chair add four additional members to the Committee, which was laid on the table. Mr. DARLING offered a resolution that the members of the State Committee from New-York have power to settle all disputes regarding delegates to the State Convention in that City. A motion to give this power to the State Committee was made. C. S. SPENCER made a stirring appeal in behalf of Mr. DARLING'S resolution. Mr. T. STEWART opposed the resolution as calculated to excite distraction and an inharmonious spirit. RUFUS ANDREWS was in favor of the resolution because he thought it would put a stop to double delegations appearing at State Conventions. Gen. MERRITT moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Mr. DARLING then withdrew his resolution. Mr. BEMUS moved that the members of the Convention from the Thirty-first Congressional District be permitted hereafter to name a member of the State Committee; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. TREMAIN, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the officers of the Convention, and then the Convention at 11¾ A. M. adjourned *sine die.*

THE TICKET.

The following is the ticket as nominated:

Governor—STEWART L. WOODFORD, of Kings.

Lieutenant-Governor—SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN, of Kings.

Comptroller—ABIAH W. PALMER, of Dutchess.

Canal Commissioners—ABSALOM NELSON, of Erie, long term; ALEXANDER BARKLEY, of Washington, short term.

State Prison Inspector—JOHN PARKHURST, of Clinton.

The comrade war veterans in a body this afternoon called upon Gen. WOODFORD to express their congratulations, and to announce to him that he will have their united, heartiest support in the coming campaign. Several addresses were made and responded to by Gen. WOODFORD, when it was resolved to re-establish and organize the "Boys in Blue" Clubs of the campaign of 1868, under the title of "Woodford Clubs."

THE TICKET.

Sketches of the Candidates—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Controller, Canal Commissioner and Prison Inspector.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, our candidate for Governor, needs no introduction to the Republicans of the State of New-York. For years he has been an active worker in the good cause, and his eloquent voice has been heard in almost every canvass since the war closed, he having repeatedly stumped the State. In 1867-8 he presided over the State Senate as Lieutenant-Governor, and evinced great executive ability and a thorough knowledge of parliamentary tactics. Gen. WOODFORD is still a young man, and is a fit representative of the young and vigorous element of the party. He possesses all the qualifications necessary to commend him to that class. He has a fine presence, he is a graceful and ready speaker, and he has a good war record. We do not doubt that he will make a brilliant canvass of the State, and that he will rouse the Republican Party to something like its ancient enthusiasm.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is well known in this section of the State, and particularly in Williamsburg, where he has resided for eighteen years, having removed there in the Summer of 1852. He is a gentleman about forty years of age, of fine presence, has a piercing black eye, and is very affable in his demeanor. He resides in South Ninth-street, in one of those elegant mansions for which the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn is noted, and has the reputation of being a very hospitable gentleman.

Mr. KAUFFMAN is a lawyer, has been identified with the Republican Party since its formation, and made one of the first anti-Kansas-Nebraska speeches in the Broadway Tabernacle during that controversy in 1854 and 1855. This was his first identification with the Republican Party. He took part in the Convention as a delegate to Syracuse from Kings County, during the Fremont campaign. He was an elector on the Republican ticket in 1860, and cast his vote, among the other electors, for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. During the war he was very active, and was appointed by Gov. MORGAN one of the District Committee, with HENRY SMITH, JOSEPH HOXIE, SIDNEY H. GAY and others, to aid in recruiting for the army. He was also a Draft Commissioner, appointed by Gov. MORGAN for the upper part of the District of Williamsburg. He has been for several years, and is now, President of the German Central Republican Committee of Kings County. He took a leading part in the GRANT and COLFAX campaign of 1864.

Mr. KAUFFMAN has never held public office. During his absence in Europe he was nominated, contrary to his wishes, for the State Senate, in opposition to Hon. JAMES F. PIERCE, received more than 10,000 votes, and was only defeated by 1,051 votes in the District, which usually gives from 2,500 to 3,000 Democratic majority.

Mr. KAUFFMAN received the dispatch announcing his nomination while in the cars on his way home. He has not, of course, been formally notified of the fact, but when he is will doubtless accept and labor earnestly for the success of the ticket.

FOR CONTOLLER.

HON. ABIAH W. PALMER, our candidate for Controller, is a prominent citizen of Dutchess County, and has been actively identified with the political management of that section for many years. In 1860 he was a member of the Assembly, and again in 1866. In 1868 he was elected State Senator from the Eleventh District, and served with distinction. He is an earnest Republican, and possesses all the requisite qualifications for the position to which he has been nominated.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Under the new method of canal administration adopted by the Legislature last Winter, the office of Canal Commissioner was invested with largely increased power and importance. The position is one of great responsibility, and requires a practical knowledge of canal affairs. Mr. ABSALOM NELSON, of Erie, and ALEXANDER BARKLEY, of Washington, nominated respectively for the long and short term, are both thoroughly acquainted with the canals and their management, and would make excellent officers.

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

JOHN PARKHURST, of Clinton, candidate for Inspector of State Prisons, completes the ticket. It has many elements of strength, and with proper effort can be elected. It certainly is entitled to the hearty support of the party, regardless of any dissensions which have existed, for it is not in the interests of any faction. The soldiers will greet the head of the ticket with enthusiasm; the Germans declared in the Convention that they were more than satisfied with the nomination of KAUFFMAN, and we certainly know of no reason why the rivalries of the Senatorial factions should not be ended in a hearty co-operation for the success of the ticket. If the canvass, thus auspiciously begun, shall be vigorously conducted, and the election laws stringently executed, we can carry the State in November.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Labor Reform Convention at Worcester—The State Well Represented—Declaration Against the Chinese—Wendell Phillips Nominated for Governor—His Course Toward the Temperance Men.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1870.

A State Labor Reform Convention met in this city this morning at 11 o'clock. The basis of representation was one delegate for each town, and one additional for each two hundred voters. All the large towns and cities are well represented, and no considerable section of the State is without a delegate. The Convention was called to order by S. P. CUMMINGS, who referred to the failure of the prediction of their opponents last year, that the movement would be a failure, and declared that since they determined to measure strength with the old parties, the cause had gained until the late Labor Congress decided to organize a National Labor Reform party, with a prospect of success in 1872. Instead of being a class movement, it was an earnest protest against the subserviency of the old parties to the exactions of capital, in the belief that democracy was something more than dividends. Capital, in its efforts to injure labor by importing Chinese under the shield of the nation, should be dethroned from its high places, and a policy established under which intelligence, virtue, temperance and loyalty shall become the distinguishing characteristics of American labor.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and it soon reported as follows:

For President—Charles Cowley, of Lowell.

Committee on Finance—C. C. Moore, Upton; George W. Randall, Boston; B. T. Leavitt, Bradford; Elisha Pratt, Weymouth; J. F. Putnam, Lynn; S. W. Spooner, Warwick; J. W. Turner, Abington.

A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was also reported.

Judge COWLEY, on taking the chair, referred to the contest in the last Legislature over the Ten-hour law, and closed his address as follows:

> The profits realized by many of our manufacturers during the late war were immense. With a plethora of wealth, some of these have acquired a contempt for the rights of others, and that proneness to oppression which comes from long possession of power. These find delight in the nefarious project, now on foot, to supplant the factory operatives and shoe manufacturers by importing wholesale into Massachusetts the lowest dregs of the population of China. To increase their profits by a small proportion, they resort to a movement which can only succeed by eliminating from society that industrious middle class from which it derives its chief strength and stability. It belongs to you, gentlemen, as representatives of the class thus menaced with social extinction, to erect an impenetrable barrier of law against these invading hordes of Chinese—ten times more to be dreaded than those ancient Huns and Vandals who overran Rome under ATTILA and GENSERIC. Other matters than these also press urgently for consideration; the diminution of the burdens imposed by the existing system of national banks; the reform of the currency, the revenue service, and the tariff; the abolition of superfluous offices, the reduction of the public expenditures, the discontinuance of land grants to speculative railroads. On these and many other questions this Convention, I trust, will speak in tones which all will hear and understand.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, and other preliminary business was transacted when the Convention here adjourned until 1½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at the appointed time, and almost immediately began the discussion of the resolutions, which were not of sufficient originality to justify their reproduction here. The eighth resolution, however, excited some opposition. It reads as follows:

> *Resolved*, That while we welcome voluntary emigrants from every clime, and pledge them the protection of law and equal opportunity in every field of industry, still we are inflexibly opposed to the importation by capitalists of labor from China and elsewhere for the purpose of degrading and cheapening American labor, and will resist it by all the legal and constitutional means in our power.

The following was presented as a substitute:

> *Resolved*, That in view of the degraded moral and intellectual condition of the Chinese, we believe that their introduction among us would entail a never-ending curse upon the whole American people, and in the language of BAYARD TAYLOR, "Justice to our race demands that they shall not be allowed to settle on our soil."

After an excited debate, the original resolutions were adopted *seriatim*, and with great enthusiasm.

After some unimportant debate, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for the State ticket. Mr. THOS. J. CHIPMAN, of Clinton, moved the nomination of WENDELL PHILLIPS for Governor by acclamation. The enthusiasm was great, and every member seemed anxious to offer his vote for the favorite. Mr. S. P. CUMMINGS rose and addressed the Convention as follows:

> As it appears that the Convention is very nearly, if not quite, unanimous in favoring the nomination of Mr. PHILLIPS for Governor, I shall accept the amendment of the gentleman from Clinton. Yet it seems to me that there are some things that we should consider before we proceed to formally nominate him. As for myself, my first, last, and only choice for standard-bearer in the coming campaign is WENDELL PHILLIPS. [Applause.] It is well understood that there is in our own ranks a division of sentiment upon some matters of purely local character. Mr. PHILLIPS was nominated some time since by another State Convention as their representative of another single idea. That Convention, or rather its managers, had consulted with Mr. PHILLIPS before their Convention was held, and he said to them, "Gentlemen, I cannot accept your nomination, notwithstanding that I believe in the idea of your Convention, and I am glad to see that you are determined to carry the issue to the ballot-box." After they went away, Mr. PHILLIPS was visited by a Committee who said to him: "Mr. PHILLIPS, let us at least have the privilege of voting for you—let us at least have your name at the head of our ticket. We will not ask you to accept or decline the nomination. Mr. PHILLIPS, said he, came into my office, and the whole matter was canvassed. He said, "Very well, gentlemen, if you want to use my name as your candidate and will not require of me any special championship of your idea, I am at your service. He has never been and never will be notified by that Convention of his nomination in the usual form, because WENDELL PHILLIPS, who has devoted thirty-five years of his life to the battle for labor, sympathizes today above all other parties with the Labor Party. So then I asked Mr. PHILLIPS directly this question. After some preliminary conversation, I said to him, "I would not give the snap of my finger for either prohibition or license. The Labor Party cares nothing for either of them. It knows neither the one nor other; but, I said, if you were nominated by the Labor Party would you formally accept the nomination by letter when you were informed of it. He said, 'most assuredly I should do so.' While I disagree with Mr. PHILLIPS upon some questions of no great practical importance, yet I believe the nomination of WENDELL PHILLIPS by the Labor Party of Massachusetts will send a throb of wild delight through every working man's heart in the land. Therefore I do most earnestly second the motion of my friend from Clinton, nominating him as our candidate for Governor by acclamation."

At the close of Mr. CUMMING'S remarks, the nomination was ratified by an almost unanimous vote. The remainder of the nominations were made with very little delay, and the ticket stands as follows: For Governor, WENDELL PHILLIPS; Lieutenant-Governor, JAMES CHATTAWAY, of Springfield; for Secretary of State, S. B. PRATT, of Boston; for Attorney-General, CHARLES COWLEY, of Lowell; for Treasurer, E. W. STODDARD, of North Bridgewater. Mr. CHAS. G. GOODWIN, of Haverhill, was nominated for Auditor, but declined, and that nomination was left to be made by the Central Committee. After some unimportant business the Convention adjourned sine die. OAKHAM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Georgia Democracy—Qualifications of Candidates.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 8.—The *Constitution* this afternoon publishes a letter from LINTON STEPHENS, accepting the Chairmanship of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He thinks candidates for Congress might be selected without reference to eligibility. That question should be settled by Congress. He thinks the members of the Legislature should be selected from those not disqualified by Congressional enactments.

The Democrats repudiate the position taken by LINTON STEPHENS, favoring the running of ineligible persons for Congress.

Elections in Wyoming and New-Mexico—Congressional Nominations.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 8.—The election yesterday passed off quietly throughout the Territory. JONES, Republican, was elected delegate to Congress by a small majority. Mrs. CHURCH HOWE, wife of United States Marshal HOWE, was the first lady who ever voted for delegate to Congress. The ladies voted generally throughout the Territory. They cast 171 votes at the Cheyenne precinct.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 8.—The election for representatives to the Legislature passed off quietly in this city today. The Democrats put no ticket in the field, and the Republicans were consequently elected without opposition. SAMUEL B. WHEELOCK, JESUS LENA Y GARCIA and FRANCISCA ANTONIA MESTER were elected representatives.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—The First District Republican Convention, held at Vineland today, nominated JOHN W. HAZELTON for Congress, to succeed Hon. WM. MOORE. The Third District Convention, at Somerville, nominated ROBERT RUSLING for Congress.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 8.—The Republican Convention of the Third District of New-Jersey nominated Gen. ROBERT RUSLING of Warren County for Congress. RUSLING made a speech accepting. He is now United States Assessor for the Third District.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8.—The Republicans have renominated WILLIAM L. STOUGHTON for Congress in the Second District. The Democrats have nominated MYRON RIDER in that district, and N. B. ELDRIDGE in the First.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. STOKES is dangerously ill at Alexandria, Tenn.

A new German Republican paper has appeared at Terre Haute, Ind.

The Kansas Republican State Convention will meet at Topeka to-morrow.

The probable Republican majority in Delaware this Fall is estimated at 1,243.

Hon. A. F. FERRY has accepted the nomination for Congress from the First Ohio District.

The Republicans of the Seventh Wisconsin District will nominate a candidate for Congress today.

The Republicans of the Third New-Jersey Congressional District will nominate a candidate to-morrow.

The Temperance State Convention of Wisconsin will meet to-morrow at Milwaukee for political purposes.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, a banker of Chicago, will probably be the Democratic nominee for Congressman at large in Illinois.

JOHN CAIN, editor of the Rutland *Courier*, has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the First Vermont District.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says that the campaign in Pennsylvania may now be said to have fairly opened.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX and Hon. WILL CUMBACK will speak at Columbus, Bartholomew County, Ind., on Friday, Sept. 16.

CHARLES READY, father of Mrs. Gen. JOHN MORGAN, is a candidate for Congress in the Murfreesboro (Tenn.) District.

Col. WM. L. OWEN, of Halifax, has been nominated by the Conservatives to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia.

The Republicans will nominate a candidate for Congress from the Second Missouri District, on the 13th inst.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE has written to the Memphis *Appeal*, taking strong ground against all third party movements, and proclaiming himself unconditionally a Democrat.

Hon. SETH WAKEMAN is spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination of a candidate for Congress from the Twenty-ninth New-York District.

Mr. PENDLETON will not be a candidate for Congress. He authorizes the announcement that if such a sacrifice is intended he will "instantly authoritatively withdraw his name."

W. H. SMITH has been renominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention of Alabama, and Hon. C. W. BUCKLEY for Congress in the Montgomery District.

JAMES H. HOPKINS has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second, Pennsylvania, District, and Col. WM. SIRWELL in the Twenty-third District.

On the second Tuesday in November elections for Members of Congress and State officers will be held in Tennessee. A convention of the Democracy will be held on the 13th inst. to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The Republicans of the Eighth Kentucky District have nominated H. T. FINLAY for Congress. Mr FINLAY is Commonwealth Attorney for the Whitley Judicial District, and was nominated by acclamation.

The Chicago *Republican* says: "One of the Democratic nominees in Michigan is named BOSCH. Such a candidate will bear watching. He must be a slippery fellow. He has appropriated the true name of his party. It is all bosh, and no one member has a right to claim the entire title all to himself. The leaders should look to it."

W. H. SMITH and PIERCE BURTON are the nominees of the Republican Party for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Alabama. The Democrats have nominated Mr. ROBERT LINDSAY, of Tuscumbia, for Governor, but there can be no reasonable doubt that the Republicans will sweep the State by a handsome majority. Col. E. T. JENNINGS has been induced to become a candidate for Congress in the Sixth District. The Alabama *State Journal* says that he is probably the only man who can unite the strength of the Republican Party and take the strength out of the opposition.

JOSIAH THOMAS WELLS, the colored man nominated for Congress, in Florida, is a native of Virginia. His parents were free. He received his education in Harrisburg, served three years in a colored regiment, and after the war settled in Florida as a farmer. He has served the State in several capacities, and is respected by all parties. The Democratic Conservative State Convention of Florida has nominated S. L. NIBLACK for Congress, and W. D. BLOXHAM for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Democrats of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Congressional District have nominated R. MILTON SPEER, of Huntingdon County. He is about thirty-three years of age, and a lawyer.

The Republicans of Virginia, in their address to the people of the State, say they have every reason to be encouraged in the campaign before them. They only require unity of action in order to win an honest victory. Every effort is to be made by the Committees in bringing to punishment all offenders against the act of Congress securing suffrage against bribery and corruption. The prospects of the party in the State were never more cheering, and from present appearances the Republicans will return six out of the eight members of the next House.

The Conservatives of the Seventh Virginia Congressional District will nominate a candidate in convention on the 29th inst. The State *Journal* says that the following-named gentlemen are pressed by friends for the nomination: Judge Henry Thomas, of Fairfax; T. T. Hill, of Culpepper; Lieut.-Gov. Marye, of Spottsylvania; Lewis B. Williams, of Orange; A. J. Marshall, of Fauquier; Gen. Daniel Ruggles and E. M. Braxton, of Fredericksburg; Messrs. George W. Brent, Edgar Snowden and H. O. Claughton, of Alexandria. The present Republican member from the District, Hon. LEWIS MCKENZIE, has announced himself as a candidate for re-election.

OBITUARY.

Marie Edme Patrick Maurice de McMahon, Duke of Magenta.

The Norse sea-kings had a superstitious dread of dying in their beds. The Halls of the Blessed, with their endless feasts and perennial fights, were closed against the craven who died not amid the din of battle, or at least girded with sword and buckler ready to attack the foeman whom the last enemy may have anticipated. In spite of civilization, we have inherited enough of the fierce daring of the Vikingr to experience a certain sympathetic thrill at the thought of a soldier's ending on the field of conflict, "where mingles war's rattle with the groans of the dying," and inwardly, perhaps, to think the parting of the spirit is shorn of half its terrors amid the wild exuberance of life and energy that throbs and swells around the shock of contending hosts. But, when the high-strung nerves have relaxed, and when, through the cruel gashes of the shattered frame, the life-blood slowly ebbs away; when the bloodshed and the sacrifice have been all in vain, and the cause so nobly fought for has been hopelessly lost, then the soldier's death must indeed be bitter, for the wounds of the body are light when compared to those of the broken and agonized spirit, and every drop that remains in the cup of life is turned into gall.

But even this faintly represents the cruel despondency that must have clouded the last moments of Marshal MCMAHON, Duke of Magenta. Not yet two months ago, he was at the head of a gallant army, full of all the gay and careless confidence of Frenchmen, with a devoted attachment to their General, which was only equaled by their certainty that glory and victory awaited them. The First Army Corps of France, of the last levies of the Second Empire, will be credited by an impartial history with many an act of desperate bravery worthy of the best days of their forefathers, but the most friendly annalist cannot credit them with a single success. One division annihilated behind the lines of Lauterburg; other three decimated amid the heights of Woerth—such is the brief record with which they disappear from history. What their gallant leader suffered in seeing unflinching bravery so hopelessly wasted no man can ever know. Forty years of a soldier's life had shown him no disaster like this, and we can almost fancy the bronzed victor of a dozen campaigns wishing he had died at that supreme moment when he carried the Malakoff against hopeless odds, or when house by house he had fought his way to the possession of the town of Magenta, and the liberation of Lombardy. But a trial still more bitter awaited the ill-fated General. Saverne and the passes of the Vosges witnessed the retreat of his shattered and demoralized forces; Nancy and Toul saw them still retire before the advancing foemen; and when at last they were merged in the still unconquered reserves of Chalons, and marched along with them to make their gallant attempt to withstand the enemy in the Argonne—"the Thermopylæ of France"—it was only to mingle their blood with the waters of the Meuse in a current that was as impotent as the other to form the last barrier against the victorious Germans.

Marshal MCMAHON has lived to see three revolutions in France, but he never saw the adopted country of his ancestors in a darker hour than that in which he leaves it. Sprung from an ancient Irish Catholic family that followed the fortunes of the royal house of STUART into the friendly realm of LOUIS XIV., and the mimic Court of St. Germain's, he was born with a certain hereditary attachment to legitimacy. His father was a Peer of France, and resided at Sully, (Saone et Loire,) where the subject of our sketch was born on the 13th July, 1808. He entered the military school of St. Cyr in 1825, thence passed into the service of the staff, saw his first fighting in Algeria, was made Captain in 1833, and began a life-long record of feats of bravery at the assault of Constantine, in Algeria, in 1837. He attained the rank of Colonel of the Forty-first Regiment of the line in 1845, became General of Brigade in 1848, and attained the rank of General of Division in 1852. In April, 1855, he was recalled from Africa, and was appointed in the following month to the command of a division in the Corps of Marshal BOSQUET in the Crimea. On the 8th of September he was charged with the perilous honor of carrying the works of the formidable Russian fort, known as the Malakoff, which formed the key to the southern section of the citadel. Leading, as he well knew how, the impetuous African soldiery in the teeth of the enemy's guns, he effected in a few minutes a lodgment within the works. "Dead or living" the brave soldier vowed to maintain himself there, and for hours his spirit sustained his troops in a hand to hand resistance against the Russians, who, wearied, at length, with the sanguinary struggle, were obliged to retreat. The year 1857 saw him again in Africa, and the opening of the Italian campaign, in April, 1859, saw him again recalled. Appointed to the command of the Second Corps of the Army of the Alps, on the 4th of June he led his troops across the Ticino, and began his celebrated advance against the Austrians, who were posted in force eight miles off, in the town of Magenta. His approach was vainly resisted, and a force of nearly 40,000 men as vainly attempted to hold the town against the impetuous bravery of his soldiers. The combat was one of the most terrible of the war, costing the enemy 10,000 killed and wounded besides 5,000 prisoners, and causing the immediate evacuation of Milan. He received the honors of Duke of Magenta and Marshal of France on the field of battle, and confirmed a military reputation which his late reverses cannot seriously disturb. In 1861 he represented France, with a pomp almost royal, at the coronation of the present King of Prussia. In 1864 he was appointed Governor of Algiers, a position from which he was only recalled to enter upon his last and fatal campaign of 1870.

We have already summarized the details of the ineffectual struggle which Marshal McMAHON found himself compelled to wage against enormous odds in the present war. When the materials are forthcoming for a complete history of the campaign, the world will not be surprised to find a sad record of administrative incapacity, of official swindling, and of military treachery. But not the most inveterate enemy of France expects to find a single stain of all this on the fame of the gallant soldier who has just died, and over whom friend and foe alike may drop the tear of pity.

Mysterious Thefts Along the Hudson River—Loud Complaints of the Sufferers—An Organized Party of Plunderers.

For several years the towns and rural districts along the Hudson River have been the scene of numerous thefts and robberies. Farmers, gardeners and others were the sufferers. At first their losses consisted of the pillaging of fruit trees, garden beds, &c. Recently, however, these depredations were transferred to stores, dwellings and wharves, and large amounts of plundering were done without any clue being obtained as to the perpetrators. Detectives were employed to ferret out the culprits, but were unable to discover them. The amount of the losses by theft during this year is said to amount to thousands of dollars. The most frequent and severe sufferers have been the owners of vessels, warehouses and stores along the wharves, although some of the more inland districts have had their share. All kinds of articles disappeared, including dry goods, silks, clothing, jewelry, household goods and farm produce. The robbers, it is reported, have been in the habit of moving from place to place by night, on swift yachts, and of packing their ill-gotten gains while on board, subsequently shipping them by railway to a receiver. If pursued they sank their plunder to the bottom of the river with weights. It is claimed that they rendezvous at unfrequented places along the Highlands, where their booty is disposed of. Strange lights have been noticed at night in the mountains, below Iona Island, which caused considerable wonder among the river pilots. Recently the warehouse of Messrs. WM. O. NAILLER & Co., at Newburg, was broken into, the safe being blown open by gun-powder and its contents carried off. An attempt was also made on the barges of Messrs. HOMER RAMSDELL & Co's line, but was frustated by the Police. Two yachts were seen hovering about Newburg Bay at the time, but subsequently disappeared in a sudden manner, and were afterward seen at anchor off West Point. A detective boarded them in disguise, but was unable to find anything suspicious about them. They appeared to be under the command of a bold-looking blonde female, who was familiarly called LYDIA.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Recruits for the United States Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of the clergyman in yesterday's TIMES will attract the sorrowful attention of very many, and of no party more than the officers of the army of the United States. It is a very, very sad story, and if the recruiting stations are traps in which young men may be caught, and treated as the young man referred to has been, and the depot the place that is described, the War Department or the General Commanding would long before this have corrected the evils of both. Allow me to explain the mode of enlistment as conducted at recruiting stations. The applicant presents himself at the door; talks with the soldier on duty; the soldier is instructed to give "full information of the service;" this being generally a talk and a résumé of his experiences, he, a soldier selected for good conduct, his descriptions are perhaps a little highly colored for the average experiences of a soldier's life.

The applicant, if he reads, ascertains from the posters (official) the rates of pay, clothing, rations, medical attendance, soldier's home, and that "the officer will give further information." Generally the applicant waits about, makes up his mind, or has come determined and applies for enlistment. The form of examination required to be read to him, and to which he answers, gives full time for him to consider his determination; he is at liberty still to go away. He next strips himself for examination; the recruiting officer is the examiner, talks with the man, measures him; applicant must be five feet five inches fully in height, thirty-one inches around the chest at least; no signs, especially of weakness, of under age, (twenty-one years,) and if there is a doubt he is sharply questioned at this time on this point. He then re-dresses. All this time he may ask questions and be answered, and I am sure that officers are desirous of giving full information. He is then given an enlistment paper; he reads, and signs triplicate papers, two signatures each. The oaths are read and administered to him by the recruiting officer, and he swears first, that he is desirous of enlisting for the term of five years, that he is over twenty-one years of age, has neither wife nor child, has never been discharged the United States service by reason of disability, sentence of a Court-martial, and knows of no impediment to his serving honestly and faithfully as a soldier for five years. Then, after the applicant's full assent, the oath of enlistment is administered, and he becomes a soldier of the army of the United States. You see how difficult the regulations make it for a minor to enter the service; first by careful examination, the officer being as anxious that no recruit shall be rejected at the final examination at the depot, then by actual oath. The treatment of the recruit is kind; an evidence of that is the fact that so few desert after leaving the depot en route to their regiments. A detachment of 200 men, which the writer accompanied, in care of three officers, (no guard,) on their way to St. Paul, Minn., two only absented themselves, one by desertion, probably, the other left at a station, forwarded afterward.

The principal depot at Governor's Island is in charge of Gen. NEILL, of the United States Army, a most careful, kind gentleman, who, with the surgeon, sees and examines every recruit before he is fully accepted. It seems impossible that such a thing should happen as is related by the clergyman mentioned above. The recruits are carefully sheltered at Castle William, well fed; no better food is to be found than the soldier's ration which under Gen. NEILL'S care is certainly issued. The necessary work at the Post, I presume, is performed by the soldiers, the Government not allowing the employment of laborers, and though "soldiering" is by the active mind considered hard work, still the soldier, as a laborer, does not, as experience shows, so regard it.

In conclusion, I would earnestly invite, (and am sure of the approval of both Gen. REEVE, Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, and Gen. NEILL, commanding officer of the depot,) the reverend gentleman, or the "Citizen who has Sons," to accompany me to Governor's Island. We will go with the recruits, follow their course and treatment from New-York City, see and talk with the men, returning, (all in one afternoon,) I think, satisfied that this entire service is as perfectly conducted, and as kindly, as a due regard for discipline and the good of the service will allow. GOLD LEAVES.

Recruiting Station, No. 9 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Cost of Small Nationalities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg the space of a few lines to correct an error in my communication in the TIMES of today. The statement should read that the preparations for defending Belgium have cost England an average of £5,000,000, not £500,000,000, a year, for the last thirty years.

MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1870. WELTBURGER.

Recruits for the German Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit a subscriber to your journal to ask a question or two? Your paper of yesterday contains, under the heading of "Recruits for the Prussian Army," a statement of a nature rather startling to those who remember how exacting our Government has generally been in cases involving the neutrality of other nations in times of war. Can it be possible that you have forgotten the course pursued by us in 1856, when we ignominiously dismissed a certain foreign Minister, and certain foreign Consuls, because they were suspected of sending men out of the country for the military service of a foreign State then at war? It may possibly not be convenient to remember these circumstances just now; but are our sympathies to be the standard by which our international duties are to be measured, and are we to require from one foreign nation a more exact performance of its duties than from another? What becomes of all our just claims against Great Britain for violation of neutrality after this? Is our course in the present instance prompted by supposed or actual fear? JUSTITIA.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 5, 1870.

[The "recruits" referred to in our news column the other day, were Germans who owed allegiance to their Government at home, and were sent back at the expense of the Prussian Government. There is no parallel between the two cases mentioned by our correspondent. In 1856, Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister, and several English Consuls, were dismissed by President PIERCE for enticing men to enlist in American cities for service in the British Army. The North German Consul here has a right to send his own fellow-subjects home. The British Minister had no right to encourage recruiting for a foreign Power.]

"Special Correspondence."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed is a clipping from the New-York *Tribune* of yesterday, being a letter "from our special correspondent" at Frankfort, which I venture to say, is nothing more than an extract from some English paper. Am I not justified in the suspicion by the clause marked?

Yours, &c., J. S.

"I think it desirable that the strength and unanimity of German opinion on this head *should be understood in England*, so as to prevent any feeling of surprise. * * I have now to state that accusations of serious gravity against two Englishmen have just been preferred, and that the accused are lodged in prison. Perhaps it may be expedient to suppress the names of the two men in question."

Exhibition of an Organ.

A large new organ, built for St. John's Catholic Church at Lewiston, Me., has been on exhibition for the last two days at the manufactory of HENRY ERBEN. The following gentlemen took part in exhibiting the capacities of the instrument: Messrs. A. H. Messitter, G. W. Morgan, H. E. Browne, D. F. Tully, C. W. Meding, of Harlem, Mr. Wells, C. B. Schuyler and H. B. Danforth. The organ has two sets of keys, two one-half octaves of pedals, thirty-one stops, three sixteen-feet stops, nine eight-feet stops, three reed stops and 1,500 pipes, all inclosed in a handsome Gothic case 30 feet high, 20 feet wide and 14 feet deep. The tone of the organ is good, and the different stops are clear and well-voiced.

Audacious Burglars—A Banker and His Wife Bound and Robbed.

The Detroit *Tribune* of the 6th inst., says:

"Between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, four masked burglars broke into the residence of Mr. JESSE STRONG, banker, formerly of the firm of STRONG & NOBLE, in Windsor, Ontario, and robbed the house of $1,200 in greenbacks, $200 in Canada bills, $3 in silver and a gold watch. Mr. STRONG was awakened by the intruders, and attempted to give an alarm, but one of the robbers knocked him on the head with a 'billy,' and he was then securely bound and gagged. Mrs. STRONG was also bound with ropes, and while one of the scoundrels guarded them the other three ransacked the house. When they had secured all the money they could find, the burglars gave Mrs. STRONG a Bible and ordered her to read it to her husband. They also exhibited to her the end of one of the cords with which Mr. STRONG was tied, and informed her that if she pulled the rope at 4 o'clock he would be released, and at the same time they cautioned her that if she unbound him before the hour named, she would be instantly shot. The old lady being terribly frightened, strictly obeyed the orders given her by the burglars, and at 4 o'clock she released her husband. In the meantime the villains had, of course, made good their escape from the town. As soon as he was enabled to do so, Mr. STRONG alarmed his neighbors. Several detectives were promptly advised of the robbery, and every possible effort has been made to trace the burglars, but thus far in vain. They were so thoroughly masked that it would be impossible to identify any of them, and consequently the probabilities are that they will successfully elude arrest and punishment."

Grip! Grip!! Grip!!!—The famous Grip!!!! The famous $700 Grippp!!!!! for sale in card, cabinet, and stereoscopic, by

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Every Genuine Bottle of Congress Water has a large "C" raised upon the glass. Depot No. 9 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

REMER—WARE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. McGean, JOHN A. REMER to ELEANOR M. WARE, daughter of the late John P. Ware, all of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, WILLIAM STRONG, son of Edwin J. and Mary S. Brown, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 123 West 43d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COTTENET.—Suddenly, in this City, on Thursday, 8th inst., in the 67th year of her age, FRANCES CAROLINA, wife of Francis Cottenet, and daughter of the late Edward W. Laight.

CLARKSON.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, 7th inst., in the 86th year of her age, AMELIA A., widow of Samuel F. Clarkson, and daughter of the late Wm. F. Baker.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Boats leave James-slip at 11¼ A. M. and 1 P. M., and 34th-st. at 11¼ A. M. and 1¼ P. M.

FLEEMAN.—In Fairhaven, Vt., on Sunday, Sept. 4, GEORGE FLEEMAN, late of San Francisco, aged 49 years.

GOODRICH.—At Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7, CHARLES CHAUNCEY, only son of Samuel G. and Annie B. Goodrich, of this City, aged 13 months.

HAIGHT.—On fifth day morning, (Thursday,) 8th inst., LOUISA P., daughter of Charles and Emeline Haight, in the 22d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral seventh day (Saturday) afternoon at four o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 45 West 37th-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Chappaqua for interment first day (Sunday) morning by Harlem Railroad. Train leaving at 9 o'clock, 42d-st.

HOGEBOOM.—Suddenly, at Castleton, Aug. 29, 1870, ARIETTA T., wife of Dr. James L. Hogeboom, and daughter of John I. Olmsted, Esq., of Albany.

HOWE.—On Thursday, 8th inst., M. HELEN, wife of William W. Howe and youngest daughter of the late William H. Walton.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 104 West 19th-st., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYNES.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, LOUIS MALTBIE, son of Edward and Augusta Lynes, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Bedford-place, Brooklyn.

MONROE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the residence of his son-in-law, Douglas Robinson, Orange Mountain, JAMES MONROE, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral from No. 128 West 14th-st., Saturday, 10th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

MESSERVE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, CATHERINE MESSERVE, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Major G. Mix, No. 881 Gates-av., near Read-av., Brooklyn.

PRIEST.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 8, FREDERIC DOLLOND PRIEST, in the 81st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WYCKOFF.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870, C. STRYKER WYCKOFF, son of Gerrit H. Wyckoff, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Henry R. Wyckoff, Gravesend, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
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Have issued the Fall patterns for
GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS.
GENTS' SILK DRESS HATS.
SEVEN DOLLARS!
NO. 519 BROADWAY.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that we have decided to decline to address or circulate any publications used as advertising mediums, &c., and will hereafter confine ourselves to the distribution of a publication of our own, shortly to be issued, to which we shall give universal circulation. Particulars can be ascertained from our canvassers, and at our office, No. 335 Broadway.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GIVEN AWAY
WITH THIS WEEK'S NUMBER OF
HARPER'S WEEKLY
A SPENDID DOUBLE-PAGE
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PARIS
AND
THE SEAT OF WAR.

THIS SUPPLEMENT NUMBER OF
HARPER'S WEEKLY
CONTAINS
FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS ENTITLED
"BEFORE THE ATTACK,"
AND
"TURCOS IN ACTION."
ALSO A FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT OF
THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA,
AND ONE OF
MARSHAL McMAHON.
ALSO
THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.
UHLANS ON A RAID.
PEASANTS FLYING FROM THEIR HOMES.
THE TWO MOTHERS.
A GROUP OF FRENCH SKIRMISHERS.
THE IRON CROSS OF PRUSSIA.
TOGETHER WITH
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COMICS,
STORIES,
EDITORIALS, AND
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GINGERSNAPS.
A witty, brilliant new book of sharp hits and telling points against the follies and absurdities of the day, by one of the brightest of authors, FANNY FERN, author of "Folly as it Flies." Price, $1 50.

CHRIS AND OTHO.
A clever new novel, by Mrs. JULIE P. SMITH, author of "Widow Goldsmith's Daughter." Fresh, vivacious and interesting, this new book is far superior to the ordinary run of novels, and will win fame for its author. Price, $1 75.

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LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

The Wife Sues for a Divorce Before the Expiration of the Honeymoon—The Man Marries in Order to Reclaim the Woman.

A somewhat novel divorce suit, brought by ZADICIANIA CROWE against her husband, THOS. D. CROWE, came up before Chief-Justice BARBOUR in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a motion on behalf of plaintiff for alimony and counsel fee. The circumstances of the case as set forth in the papers are somewhat peculiar, and may be briefly stated as follows: The plaintiff alleges that she is an infant of the age of seventeen years; that during the month of July last she made the acquaintance of the defendant, who, after drugging her with liquor, effected her ruin; that, subsequently, the defendant represented to her that the relations between them had become known to several parties, and that to save her reputation they must get married; that while under the influence of liquor, again administered by defendant, and while unconscious of her acts, she was so married to defendant. Three weeks after such marriage, the plaintiff left the defendant and commenced this action for divorce, alleging that the marriage was the result of fraud practiced upon her by defendant, and that since such marriage the defendant had, on three different occasions, committed adultery with certain women and at certain places to plaintiff unknown.

In reply to this, defendant swears that the allegations of plaintiff that he (defendant) has committed adultery are wholly false and untrue; that he first made the acquaintance of plaintiff as she was coming out of Wood's Theatre in company with two lady friends; that taking them for loose women, he, without any formal introduction, invited the plaintiff to accompany him and take some refreshments, to which she consented, accompanied by the other two women; that they went to a saloon in Third-avenue, and after taking some refreshments the other two women left, leaving plaintiff and defendant alone; that frequently thereafter the plaintiff came to visit him at his room in the Coleman House, until the cashier gave him notice that she could not be permitted to come there; that subsequently at the solicitation of plaintiff's constant companion, a MRS. NOE, he (defendant) consented to marry plaintiff; that the plaintiff was not a virtuous woman when he first made her acquaintance, but that he hoped to reclaim her, and believes he would have succeeded in doing so but for the evil influences of MRS. NOE, who persisted in living in the same boarding-houses with them, and in whose company she left his boarding-house in Westchester County and came to live in a house of ill-fame in Thirty-second-street, in this City, both women taking assumed names. Defendant also produces the affidavit of the cashier of the Coleman House, that the conduct of the plaintiff in her visits there was so improper as to attract his attention and cause her exclusion from the house; the affidavit of the clergyman who married them that plaintiff and all the parties were perfectly sober at the time of marriage, the plaintiff acting quite willingly, and being cheerful and sensible; the affidavit of the hack-driver that plaintiff, in company with Mrs. NOE, went in his carriage to defendant's office, that from thence defendant accompanied them to the minister's house, and that plaintiff was sober, went into the house and came out "smiling like a basket of chips," evidently needing neither force nor persuasion to induce her to submit to the ceremony. Defendant further alleges that plaintiff is the adopted daughter of a wealthy citizen living in Lexington-avenue, with whom she is now living, and that her adopted father has urged the commencement of this suit and threatened to spend thousands of dollars to obtain a divorce in favor of plaintiff.

The argument on the motion for alimony was adjourned over to Monday, in consequence of the illness of defendant's counsel.

Crimes and Casualties.

RICHARD RYAN, eighteen years of age, who lives in Carlisle-street, while swimming in the North River at the foot of Harrison-street, struck his head against some sharp object under the water and received a severe wound. He was rescued by the bystanders and taken to the Park Hospital.

GUSTAVE RUDOLPH, a newsboy, ten years old, living at No. 161 Lewis-street, was run over yesterday morning in Third-avenue, near Forty-eighth-street, by a grocery wagon driven by an unknown person and had his foot seriously injured. He was taken home.

CARLO BARTEL, an Italian, sixteen years of age, living at No. 14 Elizabeth-street, while gathering cinders, yesterday morning, in Twenty-sixth-street, near Second-avenue, was struck in the eye by a stone thrown at him by HENRY CHRISTMAN, of No. 235 East Twenty-sixth-street, and severely injured. The assailant has not been arrested.

BARRY MCGUIRE, of No. 85 Lewis-street, was found, at an early hour yesterday morning, in Cannon-street, near Rivington, bleeding profusely from a severe cut in the head, and too much intoxicated to tell how he had received the injury. He was taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up after his wounds had been dressed.

The wife of Rev. DR. WILLIAM ADAMS was severely injured yesterday by a fall when stepping from her carriage, at the Hudson River railroad depot, at Thirtieth-street. She was removed to her residence, No. 8 West Twenty-fourth-street, by her friends.

HANNAH BOYCE, a native of Ireland, fifty years of age, made desperate, as the Police assert, by "bad rum," attempted to commit suicide by jumping from a fourth-story window of No. 32 Laurence to the street, but singularly received no other injury which could be discovered by Police Surgeon FRELIGH than a severe cut on the ear.

JAMES FOWLER, of No. 921 Third-avenue, yesterday fell at the corner of Chrystie and Broome streets and fractured his knee. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

DR. FREDERICK A. PUTNAN, of No. 255 Fourth-avenue, was yesterday thrown from his carriage, in Lexington-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, in consequence of being run into by a wagon driven by RICHARD WELSH, and seriously injured. WELSH was arrested by the Eighteenth Precinct Police.

THOMAS MCGUIRE, an insane man, living in Hicks-street, Brooklyn, yesterday attempted suicide by jumping into the North River from Pier No. 41, but was rescued and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

ISAAC LIRTHEIMS, aged twenty-seven, and living at No. 213 East Fourth-street, was brought before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with having stolen, on the 1st of August, $60, the property of PAULINE BECK, of No. 283 East Third-street. He was committed to answer.

WILLIAM HORTON was committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for running off with a watch, worth $25, from Grand Roundsman JOHN RYAN, on the Bowery, on Wednesday evening.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, MAURACE S. HILL, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, four months since, for embezzling the funds of the Bank of Summers, Westchester County, was admitted to bail, his bondsman justifying in $7,500.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner WILLIAMS, ALEXANDER DRESCOLL, Company G, Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, Engineer Corp, was charged with presenting fraudulent papers to obtain bounty-money which had been previously paid to him. He was committed for trial.

All Quiet at Police Head-quarters.

In consequence of the absence of Superintendent JOURDAN, who is seeking the restoration of his health at Saratoga, and the fact that no quorum of the Board has been obtained for several days past, matters have been unusually quiet at Police Head-quarters. The general roundsmen have also added to the prevailing calmness by discovering, from the many rebukes administered them by the Commissioners, that an avalanche of frivolous complaints against patrolmen will not push them to promotion, and the lists of alleged delinquents, as a consequence, have been much smaller. The force is evidently not suffering from the cessation of the unnatural activity which lately characterized its direction. It is indeed at times absolutely necessary that transfers shall be made, but Judge BOSWORTH having been given that power as President, the absence of Commissioners SMITH and MANIERRE does not seriously interfere with the working of the force. Judge BOSWORTH, by virtue of this power, has transferred Sergt. JOHN M. ROBBINS from the Central Telegraph Office to the First Precinct, and Detective THOMAS REILLY from the Fourteenth Precinct to the Ninth Precinct.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was another dull day at the Exchange. There were no sales. It is evident that none except such as are compelled to sell intend putting property on the market at this juncture of affairs, although there is evidence that fair prices may be relied on, although many dealers are hanging back under the impression that there will be opportunities to purchase at cheaper rates than now obtain. The old *habitués* of the Exchange declare, however, that there will be a rise in prices before the present year is ended, and that all good offers ought to be closed with now. It is well known that many purchasers of plots of the Dyckman estate on the north end of the island, (sold in sub-divisions about two years since,) have been offered large advances on their purchases, and the same may be said of other sections where the original lay of the land has been marked out for improvement. A prospect of cheap and speedy communication between Spuyten Duyvil and "down-town" would send up prices of property lying Westchesterward with lightning-like rapidity. In the absence of this, however, the appreciation of property-values will be, for the most part, slow but sure.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Rivington-st., n. s., No. 132¼, 17x78	$12,100
Suffolk-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25x75	10,000
10th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x92.3	18,000
56th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100.5	4,500
62d-st., s. s., 192 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5	24,000
34th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x102.2	36,000
210th-st. and 10th-av., n. e. corner, 100x99.11	2,400
4th-av. and 65th-st., n. e. corner, 125.5x80x25x175x100.5x255	105,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Clinton-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x90	$24,300
Church-st., n. s., 242 ft. e. of Henry-st., 25x59.1x7x25	800
Clay-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Union-av., 50x100	2,200
Degraw-st., n. s., 152 ft. e of Smith-st., 17.6x100	10,000
Downing-st., w. s., 188 ft. s. of Gates-av., 20x101.6	12,000
Gwinnett-st., n. s., 126 ft. w. of Throop-av., 22x100	800
Jefferson-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 50x100	1,400
Monroe-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Yates-av., 25x100	nom.
Monell and Meserole sts., s. w. corner, 50x100	6,000
Magnolia-st., n. w. s., 125 ft. n. e. of Krickerbocker-av., 25x130	250
Milton-st., s. s., 788 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 42x100x10.8x81x4	12,000
President-st., s. s., 316 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 16.8x100	6,000
Quincy-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	8,000
Riner-st., s. s., and Nostrand-av., w. s., and Sanford-st., 104.8x121.4	1,750
Rutledge-st., n. w. s., 20 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 40x60	15,000
Secor-place, n. s., 380 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x98	13,000
South 4th-st., s. s., 75 ft. s. e. of 12th-st., 25.3x85	12,000
8th-st., s. s., 223 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100	1,400
22d-st. and 6th-av., n. corner, 25x100	900
Fulton-av., n. e. s., 160 ft. s. e. of Ormond-place, 20.4x91	12,500
Wythe-av., n. e. s., 73 ft. s. e. of Rodney-st., 18x60	2,600
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
5th-av. and 5th-st., s. w. corner, 100x105	$820
Morrisania.	
Willis-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 147th-st., 75x100	$3,000
Ossining.	
Water-st., w. s., adjoining Michael O'Brien's, jr., 40x—	$1,000
Albany Post road, e. s., adjoining N. Courcey's, 25x150	500
Water-st., w. s., adjoining M. O'Brien's, 87 ft. front, extending to Hudson River Water-st., e. s., adjoining Geo. Collyer's, 25x100	1,700
Westchester.	
22d-av., s. s., one-half lot No. 881 Wakefield, 50x114	$150
Yonkers.	
Turnpike road, e. s., adjoining Geo. Hemot's, 30x90	$850
Rye.	
3d-av., w. s., 318 ft. s. of Railroad-av., 100x197	$325
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Oyster Bay.	
Road to Brookville, n. s., adjoining Young's, 51 acres	$2,000
Farmingdale.	
Bethpage Turnpike, s. s., adjoining Layton's, 6 acres, Parker's	$2,000
Foster's Meadow.	
Central-av., n. s., adjoining Krenenaker's, 49x30	$100
Flushing.	
Bradford-av., n. s., 600 ft w. of Jeggar-av., 50x100	$700
Newtown.	
Maiden-lane and Johnson-av., s. e. corner, 25x96	$2,325
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Warren-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Summit-st., 24x61	$3,800
Munog-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. from Mulberry-st., 250x175	10,000
Clinton-st., s. s., 212 ft. e. from Mulberry-st., 28x119	20,000
Walnut-st., s. s., 364 ft. e. from Pacific-st., 25x95	3,500
East Orange.	[illegible]
Grove-place, s. s., adjoining J. Ayer's property, 50x120	$850
Clinton.	
Bruen-av., w. s., 233 ft. n. from Irvington-av., 25x148.4	$220
Jersey City.	
Zabriskie-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Summit-av., 25x100	$900
Wayne-st., s. s., lots Nos. 8 to 12, block No 60, Van Vorst's map, 125x100	$1,000
St. Paul's av. and 9th-st., corner, 50x100	1,100
Hoboken.	
First-st., n. s., 33 ft. e. of Willow-st., 33x80	$3,000
Lot No. 7, block No. 45. Cos er's estate, 25x100	495
Bayonne.	
Avenue D, w. s., lots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 11, Bramhall's map, 50x117	$1,527
West Hoboken.	
Lot No 20, Block A, Demott's estate, 25x—	$300
Lot No. 2, Block A, Demott's estate, 25x50	325
Union Township.	
Lots Nos. 209 to 225 inclusive, Hexamer's map, 675x100	$40,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$16,750.—SNUG FOUR-STORY dwelling and lot; brown-stone basement and trimmings; on 34th-st., north side, between Broadway and 8th-av.; Broadway, widened at 34th-st., makes a great business centre; 8th-av. also good business street; delightful residence; possession this Fall. Apply to J. E. WILLIAMS, No. 270 West 34th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—FOR sale or rent, the elegant medium-sized brown-stone house; also, extra size elegant corner house, same locality, with or without new furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the south-west corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., between Wallack's and the Union-place Hotel. Apply to K. CORNWALLIS, No. 39 Park-row.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class brown-stone house, four-story high-stoop, complete order, for sale very cheap; do. on 37th-st., near 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NO. 322 WEST 32D-ST.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 17x60x100; fine order, every convenience and excellent location; very easy terms. Apply on the premises, to owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

For sale—About thirty acres of land, beautifully situated on Toad Hill, on the road to Richmond, Prospect-av., Elizabeth-st., and Valley road, has ten or more beautiful villa sites, commanding a fine view of the ocean, with an unfailing stream of water running through the property; this property also contains a bed of superior hematite ore; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to FULLER, LORD & CO., No. 139 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country-seat of the late E. Boonen Graves, consisting of about fifty acres, about 1¼ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion, containing more than twenty rooms, with all modern improvements; farm-house and two small tenements, barns, hot and cold grapery, green-house filled with plants, stone ice-house filled, all necessary out-buildings; buildings and ground in good order; location high, with fine water and inland views. In addition to former approach to the premises, a road passing under a railroad bridge has been made during the past year, thereby avoiding the necessity of crossing the railroad track. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or J. W. HARTLEY, No. 112 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing, Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL place on Staten Island of 12¼ acres. The house is an ornamental cottage of 13 rooms; grounds underdrained and handsomely laid out; great variety of evergreen and fruit trees; good garden, water, &c.; 2¼ miles from either landing. Apply to WM. G. TALMAN, No. 18 Fletcher-st.

A FIRST-CLASS AND HIGHLY-CULTIVATED grain and dairy farm, 210 acres, nice improvements, well fruited and watered, desirably located, near village and depot, eastern part of Orange County, for sale very cheap; terms easy. J. C. QUACKENBUSH, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO BE SOLD THIS MONTH, NEAR Orange, N. J., a splendidly located, very handsome dwelling; grounds finely improved; a rare opportunity. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., or corner Orange and First sts., Roseville, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$6,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DENTISTS WISHING A LARGE BACK parlor, or gentlemen wishing an entire second floor, or two front rooms on third floor, can be accommodated in a first-class house, nicely furnished, in West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Family private. Reference required and given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO NEW FRENCH-ROOF houses, ten rooms; high ground; near depot, Tremont, Harlem Road; thirty minutes from 26th-st.; marble mantels, water, &c.
M. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 15 Park-av.; nicely furnished and in perfect order; rent, $3,600 per annum. For permits, apply to H. D. MILDEBERGER, No. 80 Carmine-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house with all improvements, No. 444 West 20th-st.; rent, $1,200. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT MORRIStown, N. J., a furnished house, pleasantly situated, five minutes' walk from station; moderate size, with all conveniences. Address Box 326, Morristown, N. J.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE to let, in [illegible]th-st., near 5th-av., to a private family only. Apply at No. [illegible] Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—GREAT SACRIFICE—MUST BE sold, new first-class brown-stone house, all modern improvements, good location, on Sackett-st., Brooklyn, by STAATZ & FITZGERALD, corner of Hoyt and Atlantic sts.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, (nearly new,) in Greene-av., near Classon-av.; possession Oct. 1. Apply to CANDEE & COOK, corner Fulton and Clermont avs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BEtween 3d and 6th avs., 10th and 35th sts., where present occupants will remain, and a few select boarders can be taken. Address A B C, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
On WEDNESDAY, 14th inst.,
At 12 o'clock.

At the Exchange Sales-room, Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, the fine three-story French-roof house and lot No. 427 Tompkins-av., between Halsey and Hancock sts.; lot 20x100 feet; superior house; all modern improvements; finest part of Brooklyn, near Lefferts Park and Tompkins Park. See hand-bills at office.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at the Exchange Sales-room, 12 o'clock, the splendid four-story brown-stone house, No. 11 West 46th-st., near 5th-av., one of the finest situations in New-York. The street is composed entirely of magnificent brown-stone houses. For particulars, see hand-bills at office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,
NO. 59 4TH-AV.,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)
Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.
MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Plumes, Cretons, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.

Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCOX.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 9, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,000 boxes Layer Raisins.
1,000 boxes Loose Muscatels.
500 half boxes Layers.
1,000 pkgs. Layers.
At 12 o'clock, within their store:
944 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
249 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ATTACHment against the estate of JOHN HARRINGTON, an absconded or concealed debtor:

The undersigned, JOSHUA GASKILL, WASHINGTON H. RANSOM and JOHN McCOUN, of the City of Lockport, in the County of Niagara, and State of New-York, do hereby give notice that they have been duly appointed trustees for all the creditors of John Harrington, late of the town of Porter, in said county and State, an absconding or concealed debtor, and the said trustees hereby notify all persons indebted to the said John Harrington to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, to said trustees, and to pay the same by the 10th day of October, 1870, at the law office of Joshua Gaskill, Esq., in the City of Lockport, N. Y.

And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said John Harrington, are hereby notified to deliver the same to the said trustees by the said 10th day of October, 1870, at the said office of Joshua Gaskill, Esq.

And all the creditors of the said John Harrington are hereby notified to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said trustees, or one of them, by the said 10th day of October, 1870, at the said office of Joshua Gaskill, Esq.

Dated Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1870.
JOSHUA GASKILL,
JOHN McCOUN,
WASHINGTON H. RANSOM,
As trustees of the estate of John Harrington, an absconding or concealed debtor.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases, or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870.
HUGH SMITH,
J. M. SWEENY,
WM. M. TWEED, Jr. } Commissioners.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by the death of Mr. GOTTFRIED KNOOP, our late junior partner, his interest in the firm of KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO., of the City of New-York, ceased on the 31st day of August, 1870.

The surviving members of said firm will continue the business under the same firm name.
KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. WILLIAM H. BOGART and Mr. A. M. WILCOX have an interest in our business from this date.
ORLANDO M. BOGART & CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1870.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavements circulated by persons representing that theirs is the "Nicolson Pavement," the same as is laid in 6th-av. and other streets.

The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Nicolson Pavement Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 116 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.
C. G. WATERBURY, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 625 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 262 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

BILLIARD TABLES.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BILLIARD cushions. You can make nine cushions on W. H. GRIFFITH'S table. Now is your time to buy. They beat the world. No. 40 Vesey-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE—SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY FOR sale at a very low price; made by Lawrence. Can be seen at No. [illegible] East 23d-st., or apply to J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 202 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

DR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL,
HOSACK HALL,
No. 57 West 44th-st.
Fifth year, Sept. 19.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 23D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21.
Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres primary department; infant class.
Circulars sent on request.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MISS MERLE'S.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y., Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH DRAWING AND PAINTING
PROF. LOUIS RONDEL.
For circulars apply at No. 35 Union-square.
SCHOOLS ATTENDED.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 223 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY will commence the Fall term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER, Principal, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. H. B. STOWE. For circulars and further information please address Mrs. READ, Assistant Principal of Hartford Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the *Home Journal*, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

MISSES E. B. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn, (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 11. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—83 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RAINEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 33d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 839 Broadway.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.
Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments. CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

LESPINASSE,
Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
The next term will commence on the 13th inst., and continue twenty weeks. For circulars apply at the Seminary, corner of Rutherford-place and East 16th-st. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 32d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTItute, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 825 Broadway, and at the school.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments.
E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —Boarding-school for both sexes; term begins Sept. 13. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 19. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 15. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN and J. REID.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 63 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
AVENUE A, BETWEEN 119TH AND 120TH STS., HARLEM.
Mrs. WILDE begs to state that on the 12th September she will open a Boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Able professors have been engaged, who will not only direct the instruction of the boys, but will also lecture before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention and care will be given. Thorough training may be had for College or business. Application for admission may be made at the residence of Mrs. WILDE, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,
RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The Collegiate Department will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 21; examinations for admission Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.; Grammar School opening Monday, Sept. 19. HOWARD CROSBY, Chairman of Committee of Council.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies.
Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 24th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE
Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 6.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—This school for boys will commence its nineteenth year Sept. 1, 1870. Pupils can remain continuously from Sept. 1 to July 1, under thorough instruction and parental care. Terms, $350 a year. For particulars address Rev. T. C. REED, D. D.
Refers to Bishop Potter and Hon. H. E. Davies.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 213 Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, Mr. and Mme. LONGCHAMP, Principals. First-class boarding-school for young ladies. French is the language of the school. Terms moderate.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 66 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 859 6th-av. For circulars or conference apply at No. 101 West 45th-st.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 24th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

ROSE-HILL, DANBURY, CONN.—A home school for misses and one little boy, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College.	Year begins Sept. 29.
University Lectures, (35 courses,)	Year begins Sept. 29.
Divinity School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Law School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Medical School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Dental School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Lawrence Scientific School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Mining School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Agricultural School.	(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archæology.	
Episcopal Theological School.	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 185 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.

The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.

There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.

The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.

For catalogues or other documents address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 19—fifteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—a Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.
This year's patrons of from 3 to 14 years' connection:
John Auchincloss,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,
P. R. Bonnett,
John S. Boyd,
John Brooks,
Edwin J. Brown,
Josiah H. Burton,
Nathl. W. Chater,
Theo. H. Conkling,
Kenny Couillard,
Townsend Cox,
Benj. Curtis,
Henry Day,
Thos. Goadby,
John A. Hadden,
Wm. A. Hadden,
Jas. C. Holden,
Thos. F. Jeremiah,
Albert Kelley,
Chas. A. Lamont,
Legr'd Lockwood,
Theo. McNamee,
Benj. F. Manierre,
Dr. T. M. Markoe,
Joseph Morrill,
Wm. Morrison,
Abner Osborn,
Jas. L. Phipps,
Jas. W. Pryor,
Geo. B. Satterlee,
Dan. S. Schenck,
Samuel Sloan,
Jas. Symington,
Geo. P. Trigg,
Ab'm S. Underhill,
Ju's H. C. V. Vorst,
Ralph Wells,
Chas. G. Wilson,
Hiram Young.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE
REOPENS, 24TH YEAR, SEPT. 23.
For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal,
NO. 225 WEST 23D-ST.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y.
SIXTEENTH YEAR.
(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH, French and German Day-School for young ladies and children, at New-Brighton, S. I., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, 1870.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE, HAVING REturned from Europe, is ready to receive the parents of her pupils at Fort Washington Institute for young ladies. Boarders admitted after the 10th inst.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTability, and with the best references, wishes to obtain a position as companion or reader to some lady, a teacher of small children, or to take the supervision and general charge of some public institution or gentleman's household; no preferences as to place of residence. Address N. L., Post-office Box No. 158, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher, employment as tutor in a private family or school; is qualified to teach English branches, Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and music, if desired. Address P., Box 124 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the several navy-yards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 29th of September next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

Printed schedules, in which the materials and articles required are embraced, with form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Pay-master nearest thereto, or by the Bureau, for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself, according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them.

No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Pay-master's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to use the printed envelopes, furnished by the Bureau, indorsed thus: "Proposals for classes Nos. (name the classes) for the Navy-yard at, (name the yard.)" "To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

All offers not made in strict conformity with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 8½, Drain-pipe; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig-iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron-work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augurs; No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Fire-wood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards and naval asylum.

KITTERY, Me.
Nos. 6, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 32.
CHARLESTOWN, Mass.
Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.
Nos. 18, 20, 21.
NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8½, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25.
NORFOLK, Va.
Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 32.
PENSACOLA, Fla.
Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24.
DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of Bureau.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 39,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
India........Sat., Sept. 10	Iowa........Wed., Sept. 21
Australia....Sat., Sept. 17	Caledonia...Wed., Oct. 5
Columbia....Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia...Wed., Oct. 19
Europa.......Sat., Oct. 1	Iowa........Wed., Nov. 2
Cambria.....Sat., Oct. 8	Caledonia...Wed., Nov. 16
Anglia.......Sat., Oct. 15	Britannia...Wed., Nov. 30

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14	China, Wednes., Sept. 28
Siberia, Thurs., Sept. 15	Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29
Aleppo, Saturday, Sept. 17	Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 21	Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 22	Java, Wednesday, Oct. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris............$145, gold.

Return tickets............$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets............$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH...Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY...Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Oct. 11, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Oct. 18, at 1½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE.........DAURE......SATURDAY, Oct. 29

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.

PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 17.

Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.

Steerage passage, $28, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.—Cunard steam-ship PALMYRA, on THURSDAY, 22d September. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, Agent, No. 13 Broad-st., Boston, or to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 20— ...., Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Sept. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Sept. 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...........Sept. 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.........Sept. 29

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 30 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and all manner of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; one who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 341 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker and understands her business; best of reference. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, Protestant, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, going out by the day, a few more engagements; cuts beautifully, and trims in all the latest styles. Call or address for one week, No. 422 7th-av., near 34th-st., third story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best City reference. Call at or address No. 317 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class Protestant nurse for an infant; can bring it up by hand; has no objection to see after one grown child; no objection to the country; best City reference given. Apply at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation to do general house-work, or as chamber-maid; or would go as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; best City reference. Call at No. 301 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, some kind of light employment; can operate Wheeler & Wilson's and Florence machines, or as house-keeper. Address S. T., No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and to assist with the washing, by a young woman; has the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 215 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL wishes a situation as plain cook, or would take a place as single in a small family. Call at No. 332 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW families or gentlemen, at No. 63 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION; is a first-class cook; has best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., wanted, situations for a large number of recommended and experienced waitresses, nurses, chamber-maids, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, young girls for house-work, and those lately landed.

LADIES RETURNING TO THE CITY can be supplied with the best of servants of all nationalities, at office 138 6th-av., 4 doors above 10th-st.

A DRESS-MAKER WHO GOES OUT by the day can be found by addressing Mrs. ARMSTRONG, No. 349 East 23d-st.; good reference given.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S OR FARMER'S situation by a single man, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place, with dairy, with long experience of all those branches of farmers or gardeners; also has green-house, hot and cold graperies, or nursery of fruit-trees or flowers; with the best references given; terms moderate, by the month or by the year. Address E. S. BASTOS, No. 48 Hubert-st., corner of West-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; must be a Protestant City family; no other need apply; has the best of City reference; can be seen with his present employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 8 East 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands horses; is a first class driver; the best City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; wife a good cook or laundress, if desired. Address L. D., for two days, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man of long experience; is a thorough groom and good City driver; good City references from the best of families; four years at last place. Call for or address M. D., No. 6 Bleecker-st., harness store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GARDENER and wife, situations; understand their business in all its branches; fruits, flowers and vegetables, and wife as cook; each aged forty years; can furnish first-class references. Address GARDENER AND WIFE, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a young man lately landed from Ireland; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; understands the care of horses; has the best of reference; is 22 years of age; country preferred. Address J. Mc G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by an experienced waiter, with most unexceptionable references from best City families. Call at No. 54½ West 22d-st., one door west of Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced City driver; has the best of City references. Address E. C., care of Mr. Hoover, No. 862 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable single young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has five years' City references; will be found obliging. Address A. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable married man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good City driver; will be found willing and obliging; has the best City references. Address P. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man of Protestant principles, strictly sober, willing and obliging; best reference; country preferred. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 147 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT waiter in a private family; best City reference; can be highly recommended. Address L. G., No. 157 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; has first-class City reference. Address K. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTestant, a situation as coachman or groom; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 33 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored man as coachman and gardener; sober, steady, and a good driver; both road and City. Address C. C. R., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man well recommended; City or country. Address WAITER, No. 545 Broome-st., City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Apply at 40 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A PLACE AS COACHMAN AND groom. Can be seen at No. 53 West 31st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A SALESMAN of eight years' experience would like to engage with a house having ample capital to do a large trade in book paper, which the advertiser can influence for such a house. Address OUTSIDE, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIFTY EXPERIENCED GIRLS as waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, house-workers; young girls, those lately landed, American, English, Irish, Scotch, French, suited immediately, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—FOR MORRISTOWN, N. J., A respectable woman as nurse and seamstress, that understands dress-making and cutting children's clothes. Call at No. 66 Union-place, north-east corner 18th-st. and 4th-av., from 10 to 12 Friday morning.

CITY AND COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED by a first-class Life Insurance Company; Liberal commissions paid to competent persons. Address W., Box 4,381, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND good washer and ironer; also, a nurse competent to take care of two little children. No. 261 Madison-av., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN TO DISTRIBUTE CIRculars during the day and evening. Inquire at No. 1 Spruce-st., upstairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, FOR the country; good wages. Apply, with references, at No. 1 Exchange-place.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY TO JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD,

OF KENTUCKY,

FIRST MORTGAGE

8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year

Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to **$3,095,000.**

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
No. 28 Broad-st.

A Good Home Security at a Low Price.

NEW JERSEY SEVEN PER CENT,

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns:

NEW-PROVIDENCE, Union County,

BEDMINSTER, Somerset County,

BERNARD, Somerset County.

In $100, $500 and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run.

AT 85 AND INTEREST.

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their full value. Bonds sent by express free of charge.

For circulars containing full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT,
President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON,
Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

St. Louis, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 16th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

St. Louis, Mo., July 16, 1870.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers,

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR sale at 90, $50,000 Peoria City Water 7 per cent Gold Bonds.

The population of the city is about 35,000. The debt is about $550,000, and cannot, by the terms of the new Constitution of the State of Illinois, just adopted, be increased.

The valuation of the taxable property of Peoria is $13,500,000. The water-works are in successful operation, and the revenue derived from them is specially pledged to the payment, principal and interest, of these bonds.

The obligations of the city have always been promptly met. For further particulars apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to act for the ensuing year; also to elect three Inspectors of Election. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 16th of September.—Dated September, 1870.

JAMES MCMASTER, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS ISSUED and payable by the County of Westchester. First-class investment. Apply to R. J. HAKES, No. 61 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

NO. 54 PINE-ST.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

N. Y. CITY RAILROAD STOCKS & BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GASLIGHT STOCKS,

10 PER CENT. TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS,

including an extensive variety of Railroad Bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest, at low rates for profitable investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, which has been the established custom of this house for many years.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

No. 25 Nassau-st.,
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS in trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter,

AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

JOHN PATON, } Agents.
ARCH'D MCKINLAY,

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Proprietors of the City of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE W. ABBE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, ON Arkansas State Bonds issued to railroad companies, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of Farnham, Gilbert & Co., No. 8 Wall-st. D. B. SICKELS, Financial Agent State of Arkansas.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,

And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,[illegible]

N. J. HAINES, } JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK PLATT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frank Platt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of September, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of August, 1870. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

au26-law3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. BUNSTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry B. Bunster, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 46 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LODGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested, that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of proceedings, No. [illegible], Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, in said district, on the [illegible] day of September, 1870, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible], for the purposes named in the [illegible] section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

THADDEUS [illegible], Attorney, No. [illegible] Park-row.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 234 EAST TWELFTH-ST.—A fine suite of rooms on second floor, furnished, suitable for gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS EN SUITE OR singly with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives, or to single gentlemen; house handsomely furnished and location excellent; references. Address No. 131 West 43d-st.

NO. 41 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—The entire second floor, three large and two small rooms, to let, with or without private table; also, a large room on first floor. References exchanged.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Furnished rooms singly or en suite; partial board given; only those willing to pay for good accommodations need apply; references exchanged.

NO. 8 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway—To let, rooms and apartments, elegantly furnished, with board, in a well-educated Parisian family.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 19TH-ST., near 6th-av., desire to rent one or two freshly-furnished rooms, with or without breakfast, to a single gentleman. Address P. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Handsome parlor and bedroom; also third story front large and two hall-rooms, with first-class board.

NO. 299 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—Apartments and single rooms, with first-class board. House newly furnished. Private table if desired. References given and required.

NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.—TWO VERY handsome and convenient floors for families; private table, good attendance; to responsible parties only; by season or year.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board, at No. 77 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor to let; also, three rooms on third floor, without board; also, physician's office. Apply at No. 168 West 34th-st.

TWO DOUBLE ROOMS WITH HOT and cold water, to let, with or without board, to gentlemen; good references. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, OR FOR LIGHT housekeeping, a second floor partly furnished. Apply at No. 147 East 27th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family, with board, at No. 58 West 19th-st. References.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH ST.—HANDSOME large rooms may be had with board by desirable parties; the house is large and family small.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, with board; also, rooms, third and fourth floors.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large handsome second floor, high stoop, No. 150 West 34th-st.

NO. 126 WEST 19TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen. References.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO let, with board; also, one room on the fourth floor; references exchanged. No. 17 East 37th-st.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, with good board; house and location strictly first-class; references required. No. 131 West 43d-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR may be had, with private table if preferred, at 48 East 21st-st. House and location unexceptionable.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD IN a plain private family; terms very low. Apply at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

NO. 33 WEST 22D-ST.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on the second floor; also, rooms on the third and the fourth floors, with board.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor to let with board, separately or en suite.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUIT OF rooms for gentlemen, without board, between Union-square and 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS board wanted permanently by a single gentleman, in a private family where there is refined, intelligent society of both sexes; Episcopalians preferred. A large, well-furnished room required, on either second or third floor. Location about Murray Hill desirable, though not essential. Highest references given and required. Address ST. ALBANS, Box No. 3,739 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEmen and their wives, in a private family or select boarding-house; a parlor and two bedrooms adjoining, or two large bedrooms; must contain all conveniences for comfort; best of references given and required. Address J. HASTINGS, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, FOR THE Fall. JAMES G. ROE.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner of Court and State sts., entrance on State-st. The Academy is now open for the season. Send for a circular. Great alterations have been made during the Summer. The rooms, beautifully frescoed by the unapproachable artist, Mr. Charles Th. Bente, are, without exception, the finest in the City of Brooklyn.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M.

The morning and afternoon classes will resume on SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECOND-hand pianos, comprising squares, uprights and grands of various makers, in thorough order; for sale at low prices, by

CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash; rent allowed on purchase, at MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Please call and examine.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NO. 1,051.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK PLATT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank Platt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1870.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York City.

au26-law3wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their offices, No. 132 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1870.

THOMAS H. FAILE, } Executors.
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,

mh18-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1870.

JAMES N. POTTER, } Executors.
EDWARD R. JONES,

au16-law6mF*

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL HATS AND BONNETS.—New style elegant Bonnets and Hats, Feathers, Straw Trims, Felt Hats and Children's. BINNS, Ma[illegible], No. 847 Broadway, upstairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

BENEFIT OF LAWRENCE BARRETT,
and last night but one of the
CONGRESS OF HISTRIONIC ARTISTS.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, the eminent comedian, has kindly volunteered for this night only.

Mrs. F. S. CONWAY, the charming comedienne, has kindly volunteered for this night only.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 9, 1870,

will be presented, first time in several years, Dion Boucicault's celebrated comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

SIR HARCOURT COURTLEY......MARK SMITH
MAX HARKAWAY...............GEORGE RYER
DAZZLE.....................E. L. DAVENPORT
CHARLES COURTLEY...........L. BARRETT
MARK MEDDLE................J. E. OWENS
(who has kindly volunteered.)
DOLLY SPANKER..............WM. R. FLOYD
(who has kindly volunteered.)
COOL.......................H. A. RENDLE
LADY GAY SPANKER...........MRS. F. B. CONWAY
GRACE HARKAWAY.............MISS LOUISA MOORE
PERT.......................MISS LIZZIE WILMORE

SATURDAY—JULIUS CÆSAR.
MONDAY—LOTTA in a new play.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

14TH-ST. THEATRE—SEEBACH.

Formerly known as the Theatre Francaise.

Director..................J. GRAU

Mme. MARIE SEEBACH,

with her new and brilliant company of eminent artists will inaugurate the Theatrical Season of 1870-71 ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 19,

with the production of Goethe's sublime creation, FAUST.

A subscription list for the Seebach season of twenty-four nights is now open at Schirmer's music-store. Regular subscription nights, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13,
MAN
AND
WIFE.

Box-office now open. Seats secured six days ahead.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Corner Broadway and 30th-st.

MUSEUM OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8 P. M.

Great success of the double company.

CROWDED HOUSES.

The beautiful and gifted artist,

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS,

will appear every evening and Saturday matinee in the new Historical Drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq.,

'TWIXT AX AND CROWN,

with new scenery, costumes and properties.

Supported by artists of acknowledged ability.

MATINEE EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

The new burlesque extravaganza by Jas. Barnes, Esq., the GOLDEN BUTTERFLY, with a superior burlesque company.

Preceded each day by a laughable farce, in which the RICE SISTERS (new debutantes) will appear.

Secured seats may be procured for either of the above performances one week in advance.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

THE GRAND NATIONAL DISPLAY OF PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN ART, INDUSTRY AND GENIUS,

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M., at the great building corner of 63d-st. and 3d-av. Admission 50c. Tickets at the door.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Nos. 820 Broadway and 82 5th-av.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,

Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.

(Chartered in 1865 under special law.)

SEASON OF 1870-71.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

TERMS.—CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$25 per quarter.

Several eminent Professors have been added to the able corps, which now numbers forty-one of the best Instructors in the country.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED.

Application to be made at the General Conservatory Offices:

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., NEW-YORK.

No. 128 (NEW No. 102) COURT, near State-st., BROOKLYN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 3.

EXCURSIONS.

LAST GRAND EXCURSION OF THE season up the Hudson to Newburg, by the splendid steamer SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, SUNDAY, Sept. 11, 1870. Leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8; Christopher-st., North River, 8¼; 34th-st., North River, 9 A. M. JOHN LYNCH, Charterer. Fare for the excursion, $1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 30 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:35, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 5:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

New-York, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries.

8 A. M.; Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M.; Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M.; Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 25.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 30, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.

3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.); and Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; †3:15, 5:15, 5:45 and †6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; †3:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and †6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; 12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45, and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; 1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, [illegible] (in midnight).

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices—Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st., corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

*Daily. †For Hackensack only. ‡For Piermont and Nyack only.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST SIX NIGHTS.

LAST MATINEE.
CLOSING PERFORMANCE
OF THE TRIUMPHAL ENGAGEMENT
OF MR. JOS. K. EMMET,
AND GAYLER'S GREAT DRAMA
of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,

which must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity owing to the necessary preparations for the Fall and Winter season.

FAREWELL MATINEE
SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.
Mr. EMMET AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
BROOKLYN, MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
SEPT. 13 AND 14.

WALLACK'S.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this theatre for the ensuing

FALL AND WINTER SEASON

will please assemble on the stage

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 o'clock.

JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

FIRST
KATHI LANNER.
GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY SEPT. 10, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
The great comic ballet,
HIRKA.
Marston's great scene,
THE GROTTO OF THE SYRENS.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON having left Liverpool per Cunard steamer Cuba, on Saturday, 3d September, will, upon her arrival in New-York, give a series of

SIX GRAND CONCERTS,

the first of which will take place on

MONDAY EVENING, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1870, at STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

Miss ISABELLA CARI,
Contralto of the Royal Italian Opera, London.
Signor BRIGNOLI,
the distinguished Tenor.
Signor N. VERGER,
the Baritone of the Imperial Italian Opera, Paris, and the Royal Italian Opera, London.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS,
the world renowned Violin Virtuoso.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.

The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th September, at Steinway Hall.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN..................Lessee and Manageress

Grand opening night, MONDAY, Sept. 12.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS have been made in the building, rendering it one of the HANDSOMEST THEATRES IN THE COUNTRY. The company is one of the VERY BEST EVER ORGANIZED, and will appear in TWO SPLENDID PLAYS: A BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH, with Edwin Thorne, Harry Jackson, Chas. Parsloe, Jr., J. H. Chatterton, Misses Harris, Eldridge, Wood, and others, in the cast; and the intensely-laughable burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUZINO, with Stuart Robson as the ponderously plethoric Crosstree, Miss Lina Edwin, Miss Emma Cline, Misses Herbert, Lewis and others. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LITTLE FAUST. LE PETITE FAUST.

Proclaimed an undeniable success by both PRESS AND PUBLIC.

MEPHISTO and the ARAB....Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA (Head of the School)....Mr. GEO. L. FOX

NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Every evening until further notice.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

Proprietors.........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS

THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Popular Orchestral Concerts.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9.

1. Overture, "Euryanthe"....................Weber
2. Waltz, "Aquarellen"......................Strauss
3. Vorspiel, "Lohengrin"....................Wagner
4. Torchlight March, No. 3, C Minor........Meyerbeer
5. Overture, "Leonore," No. 3...............Meyerbeer
6. Waltz, "Buergersinn"....................Strauss
7. Schlumme Lied............................Buergel
8. Fantasia, "Puritani".....................Bellini
9. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"............Suppe
10. Waltz, "Carnevals Messenger"...........Strauss
11. Polka, "Papageno"......................Stasny
12. March, "Honneur".......................Lumbye

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—FRIDAY, Sept. 9, grand gala night, benefit for Miss Pauline Canissa, supported by Miss Fanny Goodwin, Mr. Habelmann, Mr. F. Remmertz, selected chorus and grand orchestra. Admission 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.

On and after Sept. 5, the steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: PLYMOUTH ROCK at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M. connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT, at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:50, 10:48 A. M. 6:58 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 5 P. M. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$3 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 30th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $5 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $2; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8½ P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 5th......10:30 A. M.	Monday, 5th......3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th......3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th....3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 8th.....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 8th......3:30 P. M.	Friday, 9th........7:00 A. M.
Friday, 9th........3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 10th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th.....3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 10th....6:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 3:00, and Fifth-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 28 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor at 5 P. M. on the alternate days. L. E. TUTHILL, No. 183 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:15 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS.—Distribution of Medals of the fourth series of the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the *Tribune* of Monday.

SAN DOMINGO.

Cabral—False Reports—Annexation—Effects of the European War—Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Sunday, Aug. 28, 1870.

CABRAL, the revolutionary leader, has been heard from again, but his fortunes have fallen so low that it is not likely he will give much more trouble to the Government. About two weeks ago, with not quite one hundred followers, he appeared at the Haytian frontier, near Dayabon, but the authorities of that place in three days raised a force of 1,100 men to oppose him, upon which he quickly retired without having had the opportunity of doing any mischief. The promptitude with which the Dominicans responded to the call to take up arms against CABRAL in this case, must convince him that his cause is now perfectly hopeless, and it is not believed here that he will make any further efforts at revolution. It is reported that PIMENTAL, another of the gang who have, in past times, so greatly disturbed the peace of the country, has been shot by a native on the frontier. With the exception of the above *fiasco* of CABRAL's, nothing has occurred since my last to threaten the tranquillity which now prevails over the whole country.

A FALSE REPORT.

It has caused much surprise in this city to hear that it is reported abroad that President BAEZ is in communication with several Haytian exiles of the Salnave Party, and that he will give them his aid in an attempt to overthrow the Government of President SAGET. There is the best authority for saying that the whole statement is a pure fabrication. During the civil war in Hayti, which ended in SALNAVE's downfall, BAEZ, although personally friendly to SALNAVE, observed the strictest neutrality; and it is not likely that he would, under present circumstances, give aid and comfort to the men whom he abstained from helping when they were fighting the rebels, now the triumphant party. If the Haytians will let BAEZ alone, depend upon it he will not trouble them or give them cause for complaint. The relations between the two Republics continue to be friendly.

ANNEXATION.

The question of annexation to the United States is still discussed here with much interest. The anxiety of the Dominicans to see the project consummated is as great as ever—perhaps greater, a consequence of the disappointment they have experienced—and the hope is cherished that by the next meeting of Congress many of the members who opposed annexation will have become friendly to the measure, as a consequence of having had opportunity of acquainting themselves more fully with the real merits of the case. The Secretary of the Interior announces the satisfactory progress of the Geological Survey under the direction of Prof. GABB, late of the California State Survey. He states that much information interesting to the scientific world may be looked for from the result of the labors of Prof. GABB, and it is confidently hoped that the rich mineral districts of San Domingo will soon be in a condition to invite capital and enterprise from abroad.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

The industrial interests of the country are in a prosperous state, although the Franco-Prussian war is having an injurious effect upon business, as the trade of San Domingo is principally with the ports of Northern Germany, to which nearly all the tobacco raised here is shipped. This being so, the progress of the war is watched here with deep interest and anxiety. The tobacco crop of the North Side this year will exceed one hundred and twenty thousand ceroons. As a proof of the increasing ability of the people to purchase, it may be stated that the import duties at Port-au-Platte, the principal shipping port on the North Side, for the six months ending June 30, 1870, reached the unprecedented sum of two hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. HUNGRIA, the Secretary of War, has obtained temporary furlough, on account of his health, which has been failing for some time past. He remains at the capital. Among the passengers leaving today in the steamer for New-York, is Señor GONZALES, the Collector of Customs at Port-au-Platte. He is among the warmest supporters of the annexation project. At Samana all is quiet. The United States vessels *Swatara* and *Nantasket* are at that place. Their crews are in excellent health. The public health is good.

LARCENY OF GOLD.

Serious Charge Against Hotel Proprietors—Nearly $50,000 Alleged to Have Been Taken from an Insane East Indian.

A Parsee, named BOMANGEE BYSAMJEE COLAH, belonging to Bombay, East India, arrived in this City on the 3d of May last on board of the steamer *City of Brooklyn*. He went to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, but his conduct at that place was so eccentric that he was requested to leave after having been there a short time. He then engaged board at another large hotel, having in his possession, when he went there, ten boxes of British sovereigns, nine of which contained 2,000 each, and the other one 900, together with several documents and papers of value. On the 8th June, he was arrested for having created a disturbance at Niblo's Theatre, and an investigation developed the fact that he was of unsound mind, and quite unfit to control his own affairs, after which he was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The British Consul, on the 28th June, made application through the Court of Common Pleas for a Commission to inquire into the case, which was granted, but owing to vexatious opposition on the part of the proprietors of the hotel, as alleged, witnesses were not examined until the 14th July, when the jury arrived at the verdict that the unfortunate gentleman was really of unsound mind—and the Court accordingly appointed their clerk, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Esq., Jr., committee of estate.

Pending these proceedings, and after they had been duly served with notice of the action of the Court, the owners of the hotel, it is alleged, took the boxes of specie, and, on the 10th of June, deposited them in their own name in the Stuyvesant Deposit Company, removing them back, on the 10th of July, to the wine-room at their place, where they were forcibly broken open, and their contents removed up-stairs to the safe; the empty boxes being burned. On the following day 9,000 sovereigns were sold to Messrs. TREVOR & COLGATE, who gave in exchange their check, payable to the proprietors for the currency value, amounting to $49,555. On the 12th of July, 7,900 sovereigns were also sold by VERMILYE & Co., bankers, on account of the same persons, the currency value, $43,500, being deposited with VERMILYE & Co. to their credit. Two days after this, one of their clerks swore before the Commissioner that the money deposited with VERMILYE & Co. was all the funds belonging to the Parsee, excepting a few loose sovereigns which had been retained to meet certain debts. The funds in VERMILYE's hands were accordingly transferred to the committee of estate by Mr. JARVIS.

On Mr. JARVIS' subsequent application at the hotel for any letters or papers calculated to throw light on the past history or antecedents of the lunatic, he was informed, it is said, that there were none whatever excepting a couple of blank memorandum books, which were given up, and in one of which was found a bill of lading for ten boxes, containing £18,900 in gold, besides valuable papers, shipped at Liverpool by B. B. COLAH, per steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*. Inquiry at the Inman Company's office led to the finding of Mr. COLAH's receipt for his ten boxes of gold.

Proceedings have been commenced against the hotel owners for the recovery of the money standing in their name in the United States Trust Company, and for the valuable papers contained in one of the boxes, and also for the damages sustained by the lunatic's estate in the illegal sale of his goods.

Mr. PIERREPOINT EDWARDS, Mr. JARVIS and another gentleman well known in literary circles in New-York, and who, from his personal acquaintance with Mr. COLAH's family and his knowledge of the Mahratta language, has been appointed by the Court, lay counsel and *amicus curiæ*—have communicated with the lunatic's friends in Bombay about the case, and have received full instructions by telegraph.

The impending investigation will no doubt bring forth some spicy and interesting developments. Meanwhile public opinion should not be settled against the defendants, whose character for integrity has never been doubted for one moment. Their explanation of the case may put an entirely different aspect upon it.

Arrest of a Concert Troupe Agent.

In the year 1869, THEODORE THOMAS, the well-known musical director, after having concluded a successful tour through some of the Western States, returned to this City. During the trip A. B. CAMMON acted as the advertising agent of this troupe, known as the Goesche and Thomas Concert Troupe. On its return, [illegible] over the route [illegible] called on parties [illegible] as its friends. To them, it is alleged, he represented that the troupe designed returning, and that he had secured the hall in each [illegible] in which they had previously stopped. [illegible], however, he always found [illegible] and felt himself compelled to [illegible] these friends until the arrival of the [illegible]. He was successful in Buffalo, where he [illegible] $60 from HUGH COTTER and ROBERT [illegible].

A warrant was subsequently issued for his arrest and sent to this City and placed in the hands of Detectives [illegible] and EUSTACE, of the Central Office force, who apprehended him at noon yesterday [illegible], at No. 39 Vesey-street. He was removed to Police Head-quarters.

DISTRESSING CATASTROPHE.

Fall of a Foot-Bridge at Tom's River, New-Jersey—Eight Long Branch Excursionists Drowned—Rescue of a Large Number of Others.

A dispatch was received, yesterday afternoon, from Tom's River, New-Jersey, giving particulars of a terrible accident that occurred to a party of Long Branch excursionists at that place. It appears that the party left the train at the depot and commenced crossing the strip of water that lies between the hotel and depot on a bridge built for the use of pedestrians. Over eighty persons were on the bridge en route to the hotel when the light structure gave way, precipitating them into the water. The party were submerged in twenty feet of water, with timbers and boards surrounding them. The shrieks of women and children confused the operations which were set on foot to rescue them. About seventy persons managed to escape by means of help extended to them. Eight of the party were drowned, the most of them having been carried down under the falling timbers. The following are the names of the drowned: James Martin, Mrs. Alfarette Martin, Peter Howland, Mary E. Styles, Mary Martin, Helen Lane, Mrs. Sidney Throckmorton, Ella Maple.

A dispatch from Trenton, last night, states that the bodies were carried to Long Branch, after a Coroner's jury had been summoned.

The Fight at Bayonne.

Yesterday morning the prisoners taken into custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the affray in Bayonne, in which JOSEPH SCULLY, or "Scullion," was fatally injured, were discharged by Justice LEMON, of Jersey City, twenty-one without penalty, and three upon payment of fines of $10 each for disorderly conduct. The latter included DANIEL BURNS, President of the Club, MICHAEL McCARTHY and ANTHONY DUNLEARY, who were identified as having taken part in the affray. It appears from the statement of JOHN McDONNELL, proprietor of the Bayonne Grove House that the members of the club were drinking beer in his house, when BURNS and SCULLY engaged in a dispute concerning the payment. Finally, one JAMES McCALL took the part of BURNS, and a fight ensued between him and SCULLY, in which the latter was cut on his arm and across his throat with a razor. A general fight followed, in which McCALL was knocked down with a slung-shot. He finally escaped, however, to Staten Island, and has not since been seen. The saloon was badly damaged.

Explosion of Tug-Boat—Three Lives Lost.

On Wednesday evening the tug-boat *Red Jacket* took in tow two coal-barges at New-Brunswick, and during the night proceeded toward New-York. At 2 o'clock, while opposite Perth Amboy, the boiler of the tug exploded, tearing the boat to pieces, and killing three men. ROBERT BROWN, the pilot, was hurled into the air, and his body torn to pieces. The engineer DANIEL THOMAS, of South Amboy, and a fireman named STRONG, were almost instantly killed by flying fragments of the iron and wood work. Three of the deck hands, though not known to have been killed, have not been seen, and it is supposed that they also are lost. The cause assigned for the accident is that the boiler was almost entirely empty, and upon its being filled with water exploded. The loss to the owners of the boat will probably be about $25,000 or $30,000.

Union of the Fenian Organizations.

Previous to the adjournment of the Ninth National Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood, a committee was appointed, consisting of Col. JOHN O'MAHONY, of New-York; EDWARD M. SWEENEY, of St. Louis, Mo., and EDWARD COONIHAN, of Boston, for the purpose of conferring with Gen. JOHN O'NEILL in regard to a basis of union with his branch of the Fenian organization.

The Committee proceeded to Windsor, and after an interview with Gen. O'NEILL the following agreement was made:

WINDSOR PRISON, Sept. 7, 1870.

Agreement made between Gen. JOHN O'NEILL, on behalf of himself and the Fenian Organization, of which he is President, and Col. JOHN O'MAHONY, EDWARD M. SWEENEY, and EDWARD CORNIHAN, a committee appointed by the Ninth National Convention, Fenian Brotherhood, on behalf of the organization, presided over by Chief Executive JOHN SAVAGE:

First.—That the said Gen. JOHN O'NEILL accepts the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood as presided over by Chief Executive JOHN SAVAGE, as the Constitution of the United Fenian Brotherhood.

Second.—That the said Gen. JOHN O'NEILL agrees, on the part of himself and the organization of which he is President, to have power to nominate two members of the Council, one of which shall be an Auditor, or to accept a position in the Council himself, as one of its members.

Third.—That this agreement between the parties above named is made with the earnest hope that it will tend to the union of all Irish nationalists for the common cause of Ireland's independence.

(Signed,)
JOHN O'NEILL,
JOHN O'MAHONY,
EDWARD C. CORNIHAN,
EDWARD M. SWEENEY.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Common Council appears to be unable to get together since their vacation. Yesterday, after waiting nearly an hour, and no quorum appearing in either Board, both Boards adjourned to next week. The Board of Assistant Aldermen have got to act on the resolution to put patent burners and reflectors on every public lamp in the City.

The children and friends of the Dover-street Mission School enjoyed a picnic up the Hudson River to Fort Lee, yesterday. They assembled at the Mission-house, corner of Dover and Water streets, in the morning, and marched down to Peck-slip, headed by a band of music. They subsequently went on board of the *Thos. E. Hulse*, which had been engaged to convey the party on the trip. Several children belonging to the Howard Mission united with the party, which was under the direction of Mr. RICHARDSON and other gentlemen connected with the Mission.

A meeting of the Saleswomen's Early Closing Association was held at Plimpton Building, last evening, at which it was decided to call a mass-meeting of the lady clerks in the City. A committee consisting of Miss Netta, Miss Brown, Mrs. Dunne, Mr. Wettenbecher, Mr. Haughton and Mr. Kohn, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Last evening, at 7½ o'clock, the window curtains of S. PINNER's sitting-room, at No. 726 Lexington-avenue, caught fire from the gas-lights, and damaged about $300 worth of property. The flames were finally extinguished by Alderman FARLEY and Policeman MAGEL. No insurance.

THOMAS LEARY, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 34 Oak-street, fell dead at the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, yesterday. His body was taken home, and the Coroner was notified.

BROOKLYN.

The Committee of Supervisors appointed to confer with the Board of State Assessors, returned yesterday, from Albany. They report that through their representations a reduction of $14,326,599 will be made in the valuation of the city property. This will leave the valuation of real estate and personal property at $194,106,451.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman MARTIN, of the Third Precinct, while patrolling at the corner of Atlantic and Columbia streets, was brutally beaten by two roughs, for having arrested a friend of theirs named TRAVIS, for drunkenness. One of the assailants, named NASH, was subsequently apprehended, but the other was not to be found. NASH was sent to the penitentiary for six months. TRAVIS got ten days for being intoxicated.

The Sons of Cambria, a Welsh society belonging to New-York, enjoyed a picnic at Myrtle-avenue Park, yesterday. The Fourteenth Regiment band furnished music, and a large number of persons took part in dancing. The Gwalia and Glandwr Glee Clubs were present, and entertained the company with some fine singing.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, residing on Pacific-street, near Willow-street, was sentenced to State Prison for seven years, by Justice TROY, yesterday, for having stabbed RICHARD HARRIGAN on the 20th of June last. The complainant is a brother-in-law of the prisoner. BRENNAN ill-treated his wife, and HARRIGAN interposed to stop it, when he was wounded.

A fire broke out, at an early hour yesterday morning, at the house of CHAUNCEY M. FELT, at No. 57 Mill-street. The building formed one of a row of five wooden structures, all of which were destroyed before the flames were extinguished. The following is a list of the losses, so far as ascertained: No. 57, owned by CHAUNCEY M. FELT, and occupied by Mrs. SKELLY. Loss on house about $1,500; insured for $1,000 in the Howard Insurance. Loss on furniture, $400; no insurance. No. 59 Mill-street, owned by Mr. SHAKIN, and occupied by JOSEPH SCHW. Loss on furniture, $275; no insurance. The upper floor was occupied by WM. GEORGE, who loses $100 on furniture; not insured. No. 55 Mill-street, owned by JOHN SQUIRE, and occupied by JOHN MILLS. Loss on house $1,500, and on furniture $200; no insurance. No. 61, owned by JOHN BRENNAN, was insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company for $1,000, and Mr. BRENNAN loses on furniture $200; no insurance. The top floor was occupied by A. SMITH, who loses on furniture $200; no insurance. No. 63 Mill-street was owned by JOHN JUDLEY, and was insured for $4,000 in the Nassau Insurance Company. It was occupied as a store by JOHN CALHOUN, whose loss on stock amounts to $1,000; no insurance.

Judge TROY publicly complained, yesterday, about the small number of policemen detailed to preserve order in the Court of Sessions. He threatened to suspend business and to lay the matter before the Grand Jury, unless more men were sent to the Court by the Police Board.

Coroner JONES held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, on the body of JOHN FARLEY, who was kicked to death, a few days ago, by a horse belonging to the stable of Dr. FORD, in Union-street. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

The inmates confined in the county institutions at Flatbush number 2,365.

LONG ISLAND.

At the Queens County Court of Special Sessions, JOSEPH EDEN, indicted for arson and highway robbery, pleaded guilty and was subsequently sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for seven years for the former crime, five years for the latter. EDEN, who was a workman for Mr. WARREN MITCHELL, of Manhassett, robbed a fellow-workman on the public road, and then fired the barn of his employer on account of some real or fancied insult. He was arrested the next morning at Little Neck depot. LUDWIG KRALL, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in State Prison. He was guilty of stealing some harness, horse-blanket, &c. DAVID TOSKEY was tried on a charge of having stolen two horses, the property of Mr. J. T. FURMEN, but was found not guilty. He was subsequently convicted on an indictment accusing him of having stolen a horse belonging to A. E. TOMPKINS. He also pleaded guilty on another indictment. It was alleged that he was the leader of a gang of horse thieves in Queens County. He was sent to State Prison for five years on one indictment charging him with stealing from A. E. TOMPKINS, and to three years' imprisonment on another indictment. The Court then adjourned for the term, after disposing of several other cases.

Evidence was produced before Judge ARMSTRONG, of Queen's County, yesterday, in case of JAMES MOULTON, the man who was recently indicted for having leaped into the grave of JOHN REAL, the murderer, at Calvary Cemetery, for the purpose of showing that he was insane, and that he was not responsible for the act. Dr. FRANCIS THOMAS testified that the prisoner was committed to the Insane Asylum in 1867. Dr. MOULTON was called as a witness, and pronounced the accused to be insane. Policeman HAMILTON, of New-York, then exhibited a commitment, showing that MOULTON had been sent to the Insane Asylum at Blackwell's Island. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the officer, to be removed to New-York.

JOHN JACKSON, a farmer, at Good Ground, is claimed to be the oldest man in the State, being 115 years of age. He witnessed many of the events which occurred during the revolutionary struggle. His wife died two years ago at the ripe age of 90 years. He has had twelve children.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and JAY GOULD, of the Erie Railway, have made a settlement of the "Bergen tunnel difficulty." The Erie has agreed to give the free use of the tunnel to all trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. The Erie Company early in the Summer attempted to stop the trains of the latter Company, and commenced a suit for the purpose of deciding the question of legal right.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders met, yesterday, at the Court-house. The County Treasurer reported an expenditure of $209,000, after which there was $400,000 voted to meet the county expenses up to January next. A number of the members of the Boards of Freeholders of Union and Essex Counties were present for the purpose of conferring with the Hudson County Board in regard to the reform school measures. The apartments used as a lunatic asylum were reported to be overcrowded, and the Almshouse Committee was instructed to secure further accommodations.

An old man named CHRISTIAN SEYER was very seriously hurt Wednesday, being thrown from a load of furniture. He was driving under the Ferry-street Railroad Bridge in Newark at the time. He had three ribs broken, and sustained painful injuries about the head and breast. Dr. OSBORNE attended him, and he was removed to his home at No. 88 Union-street.

Commissioner HOFFMAN has discharged the steward of the *Cambria*, who was recently held, on a charge of mutiny, to await the requisition of the Consul of the North German Confederation. The Commissioner believed the charges to be made through malice.

The Fall term of the High School at Montclair opens with Mr. JOHN P. GROSS, late editor of the *Educational Journal*, as Principal.

The members of "Billy Pastor's" Minstrel troupe are very anxious to learn the whereabouts of GEORGE F. HARRISON, the agent of the company, who mysteriously disappeared on Saturday last. It is feared that he has lost his life.

The will of the late JOHN BRILL, representing an estate of $120,000, has been admitted to probate in Newark.

The fifth anniversary of the Sunday-school at Calvary Chapel, Pennsylvania-avenue, Newark, was celebrated on Wednesday evening. Rev. WALTER CONDICT is pastor of the chapel.

A young woman named MARY SALA, of No. 164 Mill-street, Newark, was caught under the right eye by the steam-elevator at CLARK's thread factory, yesterday morning. A large portion of her face was torn off. Dr. HITCHCOCK dressed her wound.

An attempt was made on Wednesday evening to rob the house of Mr. LARY, on Summit-street, Jersey City.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan has been appointed by the President Vice-Admiral of the United States Navy, in place of Admiral Porter, promoted. Admiral Rowan is now on his way to this country from his late command of the United States Asiatic fleet. His commission as Vice-Admiral was signed this afternoon at 1 o'clock. Commander Walter W. Queen has been detached from the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the receiving-ship *Potomac*. First Lieut. James B. Hardenbergh, of the Ninth Cavalry, and William T. Ditch, of the First Cavalry, have been honorably discharged, at their own request. Second Lieuts. James Davison, of the Eleventh Infantry, and H. S. Maloney, of the Fifteenth Infantry, have resigned.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commander L. A. Beardslee, commanding the United States steamer *Palos*, dated Suez Canal, Aug. 13, stating that he had safely passed through the canal. Thus the *Palos* is the first American vessel to carry the American flag through the Suez Canal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—American Securities opened firm and Stocks quiet; closed steady. It is declared here that there is no hope of a healthful reaction in the Stock market so long as the Republican authorities at Paris "bluster war." The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92	92	92
Consols for account	92	92¼	92¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	89	89¼	89¼
United States 5-20s of 1865, old	88¼	..	88¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	87¾	..	87¾
United States 10-40s	84½	..	84
Illinois Central R. R. Shares	112½	..	112½
Erie R. R. Shares	18¼	..	18
Atl'tic and Gt.W.R.R.Shares	24	..	24

FRANKFORT, Sept. 7—Evening.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed steady at 92⅛ for the issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 8.—The market for American Securities is excited. Five-twenties are quoted at 93⅛.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Bourse is decidedly firmer. The last price of Rentes was 53f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened heavy at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. 6d. ₱ quarter for European. 1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. 5 P. M.—COTTON closed with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. 6d. ₱ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Beef nominal. Lard dull. PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 4s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—TALLOW, 44s. 3d.@44s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Calcutta LINSEED dull at 62s.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—LINSEED-OIL firmer at £31 15s. ₱ ton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 117,700 bushels; Corn, 24,300 bushels; Oats, 62,400 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 75,300 bushels; Corn, 23,300 bushels; Oats, 27,300 bushels; Barley, 23,300 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,800 bushels; Oats, 2,800 bushels; Corn, 3,500 bushels. FLOUR lower, little doing. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Spring, new, held at $1 08; buyers offer $1 05. CORN dull and lower; sales 80 bushels of No. 2 at 66c. OATS lower; sales 1,500 bushels of No. 2 Western at 38c. RYE—Small parcels sold at 81c. BARLEY heavy and neglected. SEEDS heavy; small sales of Timothy at $5 25. PORK dull, $29 for heavy Mess. LARD dull, 16c.@16½c. HIGHWINES drooping, nominally 90c. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged; 11c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn, 7c. on Oats, to New-York. The CATTLE market opened with a better feeling this morning on the part of buyers, and good stock changed hands readily at the outside rates of last week and [illegible]

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—EXCHANGE par. FREIGHTS 5c. to Oswego. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and lower at 95½c. for New No. 2, during the afternoon [illegible] at 95½c. [illegible] CORN quiet at 71½c.@72c. [illegible] OATS closed at 34½c.@35c. [illegible] BARLEY firm at $1 07 for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at 86c. [illegible] Mess PORK [illegible] $25 50 cash; $22 50 seller December. LARD inactive and nominally 15¼c. MEATS quiet at 13½c. for Dry Salted Shoulders; 14½c. for Rough Sides; 14½c.@15c. for Short Rib Middles, loose. CATTLE unchanged. [illegible] RECEIPTS—7,300 bbls. Flour; 82,000 bushels Wheat; 86,000 bushels Corn; 60,000 bushels Oats; 6,000 bushels Rye; 49,000 bushels Barley; 4,300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour; 108,000 bushels Wheat; 71,000 bushels Corn; 14,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye; 331,000 bushels Barley; 4,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—COTTON dull; Middling nominally 19½c. FLOUR dull, and market favors buyers; Howard-street Superfine [illegible] WHEAT steady; sales prime to choice Amber Maryland [illegible] White Wheat [illegible] CORN firmer; Maryland White nominally 90c.@95c.; Yellow do. 85c. [illegible] Mixed Western, 80c. OATS stronger at 48c.@50c. RYE 75c.@90c. PROVISIONS active and very large order business. Mess PORK, $29 50. BACON—Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Shoulders, 15c.@15½c.; HAMS, 25c.@26c. LARD, 17c. WHISKY very quiet and slightly lower at 94c.@95c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON firm at 18c.@18½c. for Middling. HEMP and BAGGING steady and unchanged. FLOUR heavy; Superfine [illegible] WHEAT declining [illegible] CORN heavy; Mixed, 81c. [illegible] OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull [illegible] RYE declining [illegible] HIGHWINES dull at 86c. PORK lower. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18½c. LARD steady at 16c.@16½c. CATTLE quiet at [illegible] for fair to choice. Live HOGS steady at [illegible] RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 2,500 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 2,500 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of 3,000 bushels White Canada [illegible] CORN quiet; sales of 1,000 bushels of No. 2 at 73c. [illegible] OATS held at 50c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted, $1 50 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, [illegible] Shipstuffs, [illegible] Middlings, [illegible] ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 7½c., Corn 7c., Oats 5c., to New-York; Lumber $2 25 to the Hudson, $3 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 40c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50, to New-York, $4 50, to Albany, $4 00, ₱ ton. LAKE IMPORTS—314,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—14,000 bushels Wheat, 1,322,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—FLOUR dull and nominal; Family, $5 60@$5 85. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red Winter, $1 07@$1 12. CORN dull at 80c.@82c. OATS dull at 35c.@45c., supply large. RYE, 75c.@80c. BARLEY firm at $1 00@$1 07 for Fall; $1 00 for Spring. COTTON dull and unchanged. WHISKY dull and drooping; no buyers better than 90c. Mess PORK lower and unsettled; offered at $26 75 at the close, with no buyers. LARD dull at 15½c. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak at 13½c. for Shoulders. BACON in limited demand; Shoulders sold at 14½c.@14¾c.; Sides at 16½c.@18c. for Clear Rib and Clear. Sugar-cured HAMS, 24c.@26c. EXCHANGE firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.—BAGGING unchanged. HEMP and FLAX, 20c.@22½c. COTTON heavy; Middling, 18c. FLOUR heavy at $5 25 for Extra Family. GRAIN weak and unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $28. HAMS, 24c.@26c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD, 16½c. WHISKY steady; Raw, 90c.@91c. TOBACCO—Sales 115 hhds. at $5 75@$7 75 for trash; $6@$8 75 for common to good Lugs; $7@$15 for low to good Leaf.

TOLEDO, Sept. 8.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 Red, $1 05½. CORN dull and lower; No. 1, 87½c.; No. 2, 84c. OATS dull and lower; No. 1, 37½c.; No. 2, 34c. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 2,500 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 50@$5 62½; Extras, $6@$6 50. WHEAT quiet; Indiana Red, $1 36@$1 37. RYE, 85c. CORN active and firmer; Western Yellow, 98c.; Pennsylvania, 98c. OATS firm at 50c.@52c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 16½c.; Refined, 24½c. WHISKY, 95c. for Western in iron.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—WHEAT in good demand for choice; other grades neglected. RYE dull. CORN neglected and nominal. BARLEY steady; sales, 3 car-loads Old and New State on private terms, and 2 car-loads six-rowed at $1 50. OATS steady at 50c.@55c. for New State.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 8.—COTTON quiet at 18c.@18½c.; receipts, 211 bales; exports, 264 bales. FLOUR dull at $5@$8 50. CORN, 85c.@90c. OATS dull at 47c.@48c. PORK dull and nominal. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14½c.@15c.; Sides, 17½c.@18½c.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 8.—WHEAT dull and declined 2c.; No. 1 Red, $1 13; No. 2 Red nominally $1 11. CORN heavy; No. 1 Mixed, 87; No. 2, 85c. OATS declining; sales at 40c. PETROLEUM heavy; Crude, $4 40; Refined, 30c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 8.—Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 35½c. Common ROSIN firm. Crude TURPENTINE firm at 105c.@215c.; Higher, $1 50@$2 60. TAR lower, 1.80. COTTON steady.

GALVESTON, Sept. 8.—COTTON very dull and unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@15c.; sales, 25 bales; net receipts, 67 bales; stock, 4,846 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—COTTON dull and tending down; Middling, 18c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 39 bales; coastwise, 174 bales; total, 223 bales; stock, 17,377 bales.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 20c.@20½c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 54 bales; coastwise, 451 bales; total, 505 bales; stock, 2,400 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—COTTON dull and tending down; Middling, 19½c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, coastwise, 13 bales; stock, 950 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 8.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 250 bales; net receipts, 51 bales; exports, coastwise, 257 bales; stock, 10,021 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 8.—COTTON—The market was active to fill orders, but easier, at 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 285 bales; receipts, 148 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 8.—COTTON unchanged; Low Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 79 bales; exports, coastwise, 121 bales; stock, 302 bales.

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—WHEAT declining; Extra, $1 32; No. 1, $1 22@$1 23; Amber, $1 13; Regular, $1. CORN—No. 1, 75c. OATS declining; Western, 39c. BARLEY dull.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 8.—COTTON active; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 799 bales; stock, 4,022 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8.—COTTON quiet and easy; Middling, 18c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 440 bales; stock, 1,402 bales.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX's Fall style of gents' hats. Enough said.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Cloudy	68
Halifax	E.	Clear	60
Portland	N. E.	Clear	60
Boston	N. E.	Clear	64
New-York	N. E.	Clear	69
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	70
Wilmington	E.	Cloudy	73
Washington	S. E.	Cloudy	73
Fortress Monroe	E.	Clear	73
Richmond	S. E.	Cloudy	74
Charleston	N. N. E.	Clear	79
Savannah	N. N. E.	Clear	73
Augusta	N. E.	Clear	74
Oswego	S.	Clear	64
Buffalo	E.	Clear	75
Pittsburg	N. W.	Clear	76
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	76
Louisville	N. E.	Clear	78
Mobile	N.	Clear	78
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	81
Key West	—	Clear	84
Havana	—	Clear	88

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London....Sept. 10..New-York.......Liverpool.
France..............Sept. 10..New-York.......Liverpool.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

City of Mexico....Sept. 10..New-York.......Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of London*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M. For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M. For Hayti, by the *Port-au-Prince*, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.............5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.............5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners.............7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven.............5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport.............3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.............5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.............6 P. M.
South, Through.............5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.............5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.............7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.............5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 8—*In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool*.—Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Robbins, child, 2 infants and servant, W. Chittick, Sister Edna, Miss H. Brown, J. Young, J. P. Rees, Dr. J. D. McGill, Rev. J. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Stilwell, Jas. Eitzenberger, Rev. J. Bake, Mr. and Mrs. Gargill, Mr. and Mrs. Waldmar de Barlisso and 3 children, Miss Cargill, Miss Wild, Y. Kanagie, Mrs. [illegible] and child, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Lomax and child, 3 Japanese students, Miss J. S. Lombard, Miss J. Gemini.

SEPT. 8—*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*.—[illegible], Miss Burns, Mrs. J. C. [illegible], G. Weller and wife, Mr. Riordan, wife, 4 children and nurse, [illegible], Mr. Hanbury, H. [illegible], Miller, Mr. Davis, Louis Gooleman, Rev. F. H. Williams.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 8—*In steam-ship Nebraska, from Liverpool*.—Mrs. A. Turnbull, John C. Turnbull, R. Rosenthal, Mrs. R. Rosenthal and family, Mrs. Nash, [illegible], Joseph Loeb, Miss Bertha Loeb, Miss Ida Loeb, [illegible], Lewis Gross, Christopher Garley, Christopher Smith, Henry Smith, [illegible], Pickering, [illegible], Morgan, J. S. Gibbons, Henry Sheldon, [illegible], Miss Ada Sheldon, Miss Florence Sheldon, [illegible], Miss Alice Crone, [illegible], Bowen, Jno. Kerns, [illegible], Cohen, Rudolph Heymann, Mr. Leavy, Jno. Meier.

SEPT. 8—*In steam-ship Pennsylvania, from London and Havre*.—Col. James Harrison, Danl. Harrison, Jas. Atkinson, Wm. Newell, Master W. C. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. George Pendan, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Uphor, Miss Lizzie Uphor, Miss Laura Uphor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moulor, Miss Louisa Moulor, Miss Marie Moulor, Louis Moulor and servants, Master A. Moulor, [illegible] Uphor, Henry Hospital, Antony Basles, [illegible], Jose Trapero, Mrs. Theresa Kirchinger, Miss Levy, Miss Adela Seitz, Miss C. Voelker, Miss Bertii Numann, C. Blum, Miss Bridget Lennan, Henry Michan, Antonio Mori, B. Popper, Mme. DeBarry, Mrs. Baker, Miss Emily Baker, Miss Julia Baker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Balbanie, Wm. Kent, Mrs. Deane, Arthur Deane, Miss Amy Deane, Mrs. Ray, Miss Ray, Ernest Ray, Edward Ray, Mrs. J. J. Fisher, A. Le Cacy, F. C. Milwood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:34 | Sun sets....6:10 | Moon rises....5:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:06 | Gov. Island..7:37 | Hell Gate....9:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Leitch, Glasgow, John G. Dale; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Clyde, Hunter, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Brewer, Philadelphia; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Java, (not Iowa,) Cook, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Wisconsin, Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Phillips & Brown; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; A. C. Stimers, Tenney, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Hase, Evans, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; George Green, Kirby, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks D. Cornwell, (Br.,) Wallace, Liverpool, Geo. F. Bulley & Co.; Regina, Phillips, Hamburg, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Ocean Phantom, Hoxleton, Antwerp, Snow & Burgess; Robert, Anderson, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Brigs Avon, (Br.,) Garner, Bristol, Eng., G. F. Bulley; Kildare, (Br.,) Macomber, Gibraltar, &c., Penniston & Co.; L. F. Dunbar, Nickels, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; Fannie Gordon, (Br.,) McRhea, Georgetown, D. C., J. F. & L. Merchant & Co.

Schrs. E. J. Staples, Lawson, Demerara, F. Talbot & Co.; Royal Arch, Tuttle, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Capella, (Br.,) Newcomb, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; C. F. Newton, Ruland, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; A. T. Miner, Miner, Providence; Wapella, Waller, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Rio, Morton, Boston, Snow & Richardson; Margaret Maybee, Gordon, New-Haven, Rackett & Bro.; Mary Isabel, Samis, New-Haven and Providence, Rackett & Bro.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Williams, London.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Sept. 5, lat. 47 42, lon. 50 37, passed ship Abigail, (Br.,) from Sunderland for New-York; 6th, at 3:30 A. M., 173 miles E. of Sandy Hook, saw steam-ship Java, hence for Liverpool; same date, at 7½ A. M., 155 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Wisconsin, do. for do.

Steam-ship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Thompson, London Aug. 21, via Havre 24th, with mdse. and 193 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Moderate westerly winds throughout. Aug. 31, passed bark Village Belle, (of Londonderry,) from Philadelphia, for Londonderry; Sept. 6, an Am. paddle steamer, bound E.; 8th, ship Wm. M. Reed, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Aug. 27, via Moville 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong W. winds the entire passage, and crossing the Banks of Newfoundland, dense fogs. Sept. 6, lat. 42 58, lon. 61 39, passed ship Abigail, (Br.,) from Sunderland, for New-York.

Steam-ship Sherman, Quick, New-Orleans Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker. Had fine weather with strong N. E. winds.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Union, (of Arichat,) Le Blanc, Halifax, N. S., 13 ds., with lumber and ice to Darrell & Nash. On first day from port the pumps became choked with sawdust; put in vessel for dunnage, and the ice melting rapidly, was obliged to bail with buckets; 4th inst., lat. 40 10, lon. 67, had a hurricane, in which lost fore and main topsails, they being close reefed at the time; same time, was spoken by Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor,) for Cow Bay, and offered assistance, which was declined.

Bark Louise Wichards, (N. G.,) Wilde, Shields 54 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Funch Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had light southerly winds and calms, with much fog; has been 21 ds. to the westward of the Banks. Aug. 17, lat. 46 08, lon. 49 40, signalized a N. G. bark showing second pendant 3,169, Marryatt's, from —, for Philadelphia.

Brig Societat, (N. G.,) Hartsog, Trinidad de Cuba 28 ds., with sugar to Latasa & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Had calm weather most of the passage.

Brig Mary Stewart, Adams, Cow Bay, via Holmes' Hole, 14 ds., with 290 tons coal to Manhattan Gas-light Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Clifford, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Foster, Para 21 ds., with rubber and nuts to Francis Moran—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins. Was 7 ds. N. of Capes of Virginia.

Brig San Juan, (Mex.,) Soto, Sisal 22 ds., with hemp, &c., to Petersen & Barjau.

Brig Cardenas Packet, (Dutch,) Owvehand, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Muller & Bastian—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Sept. 2, off Hatteras, had a heavy gale, from N. E., lasting 16 hours; lost and split sails.

Brig Annie Collins, Cochran, of and 8 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 290 tons gypsum to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turk's Island,) Hill, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler, Jova & Co.

Brig O. C. Clary, Gould, Boston, in ballast to D. P. Hodges. Will load for Tarragona.

Brig Long Reach, Harding, Providence, in ballast to A. C. Nickerson.

Brig Petrel, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Caffil, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to J. H. Hansen.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Howard, Broad Creek, N. C., 10 ds., with lumber to C. W. Stewart, of Bridgeport, where she is bound.

Schr. Arthur, Patterson, Brazos Santiago, Texas, 21 ds., with hides and wool to Woodhouse, Southmayd and Rudd. Had E. weather most of the passage; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mary A. Whitham, Partridge, Navassa 10 ds., with phosphate of lime to Baltimore Guano Co., of Orient, L. I.—vessel to J. C. Whitham. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. and E. winds.

Schr. Billy Butts, (of Belize, Hon.,) Jerkson, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to Henry de Cordova—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Guiding Star, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merrian, Wentworth, N. S., 7 ds., with 175 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Dresden, Smith, Shulee, N. S., via Holmes' Hole, 10 ds., with timber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, Harksen, Bahia 34 ds., in ballast to Murray, Ferris & Co. Sept. 3, lat. 35, lon. 70, encountered a hurricane from S. E. shifting to N., lasting 6 hours, and obliging the vessel to scud before it; lost jib.

Schr. Laura, (Br.,) Halwood, Nassau 12 ds., with old iron &c. to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. A. E. Campbell, (of Mystic,) Dennison, Galveston 21 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to J. D. Fish & Co. Had rough weather.

Schr. H. S. Marlor, Wines, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Susie Prescott, (Br.,) Glass, St. George via Holmes' Hole 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Volunteer, Burgess, Cheverie, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Calvin & Knox.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Shaw, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Isetta, (of Bangor,) Smith, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber for New-Haven. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. weather.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Georgetown, for New-London.

Schr. Ben. Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with lumber to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Willie Mowe, Bergman, Savannah, 12 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. Elias Moore, Degroot, Georgetown, for Hudson.

Schr. James Deputy, Burgess, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Bayles, Arnold, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hall, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. O. Forrester, Kelly, Chatham, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprange, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Willetts, Bolt, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Gov. Coney, Haskell, Gardiner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. John Goodspeed, Dart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Loochoo, Robinson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Robinson.

Schr. W. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary A. Jeierson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Garbray, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Lee Newton, Barlow, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Chas. Roberts, Cape Cod, with lobsters to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Sallie Chartre, Simmons, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Candage, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Nautilus, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Martha Weeks, Dutch, Sullivan, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. B. E. Sharp, Cole, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. Applegate, Sears, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John S. Ingraham, Crocker, Rockland, with ice to Washington Ice Co.

Schr. Wm. Capes, Baker, Saco, with ice to Washington Ice Co.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Red Beach, Post, Eastport, with fish to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. James Parkerson, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. L. Kenny, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. General Howard, Johnson, Gardiner, with lumber to Geo. Holyoke.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anna Lyons, Grant, Dresden, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rebecca, Newton, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannah F. Baker, Kelly, Boothbay, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Commerce, Torry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Gentile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. A. L. Fitch, Ryder, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marion Draper, Meady, Lubec, with ice to Wm. Bradstreet.

Schr. Alabama, Cook, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. L. S. Smith, Reed, Dresden, with ice to Geo. Holyoke.

Schr. Henry Clay, Wass, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Victor, Lock, Two Rivers, N. S., 8 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Connecticut River.
Schr. J. Price, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Monitor, Robbins, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Ceres, Corwin, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John H. Gould, Hyde, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. Sterling, Hand, Southport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Hall, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannis, for Elizabethport.
Schr. William Boardman, Deming, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hattie, Searls, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. N. Brainard, McCarty, Portland, Conn.
Schr. John D. Buckaley, Roberts, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sarah B. Ivens, Dickens, New-Haven.
Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Wm. H. Dewitt, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Sarah Lavinia, Lyman, Virginia.
Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Elmira Rogers, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. F. M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. E. Brainard, Crowell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Stone, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. Barrett, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. Richard Morrell, Green, Greenwich.
Schr. J. K. Polk, Buckley, Bridgeport.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wiona, Baker, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. Metamora, Bates, New-Haven.
Schr. Josephine, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Saugatauk, Davis, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Cape Ann.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Cameo, Dennison, Cape Ann.
Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Bridgeport.
Schr. Wm. P. Morrell, Keene, Marion.
Schr. Alert, Taylor, Connecticut River.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Philanthropist, Hatch, Boston.
Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellis, New-Haven.
Schr. Horace L., Francis, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Natt, Parker, Newport.
Schr. Silas Thompson, New-Haven.
Schr. Sea Bird, Baker, New-Bedford.
Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.
Schr. Olyphant, Colfax, Virginia.
Schr. Two Marys, Curry, Virginia.
Schr. Ella Jane, Adams, Bridgeport.
Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.
Schr. Montevue, Lippincott, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Antwerp, for Liverpool; Calabria, for Liverpool; Britannia, for Glasgow, Missouri, for Havana, via Halifax; San Francisco, for Bermuda; General Barnes, for Savannah; Clyde, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk.

Below.

Ship Francis Hilyard, (Br.,) Walker, Newcastle, England, Aug. 4, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Was boarded by pilot-boat Hope No. 1, Sept. 6, in lat. 40 55, lon. 67. Ship Wm. M. Reed, Stinson, from Liverpool July 20.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Acacia, from Matanzas; brigs Nellie Antrim, from Rio Grande; Eva N. Johnson, from Baltimore; Mariposa, from Philadelphia; Lee Wadsworth, from do.; Roberson, from Rondout; schr. D. Washburn, from New-Orleans.

The schrs. John N. Fisk, of Provincetown, and Hattie Ellen, of Boston, were seen this morning coming into the Bay. Both were dismasted, with bowsprit and jibboom gone. They were towed into Provincetown.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—Arr. brigs M. C. Comery, from Philadelphia; Reporter, from Philadelphia; F. H. Jennings, from Charleston. Fishing schr. Mary B. Tomer, at Harwich, today reports, spoke off South Shoals the New-York Pilot-boat No. 21, with the brig Lavinia, of Halifax, dismasted, in tow.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 8.—Arr. brig Helen, Booth Bay; schr. Minnie, New-York.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 8.—Arr. bark Architect, from Callao, for orders; brig Jura, from Pernambuco, for orders; reports heavy weather on the coast; she lost her sails and had top-mast sprung on Sept. 2, off Hatteras.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 8—Arr. schr. Francis Satterly, from New-York; steam-ships North Point, from Baltimore; Herman Livingston, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The steamer Ajax, connecting at Honolulu with the Australian steamer, arrived this morning. The Ajax brings a large mail and a full complement of passengers for England, also a Government Commissioner, to report upon the overland railroad advantages generally, as a route to England, via San Francisco. Arr. Reynard, from Boston, and Princess Royal, from Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Arr. Carinsmore, from Sydney; Fort Regent, from Hong Kong; Thacher, from ——; Magoun, from Liverpool.

Sld. Josefo, for Iquique.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 8.—Cld. steamer Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Sept. 1, off George's Shoals, spoke fishing schooner Mary Whorff, (of Wellfleet;) all well.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Aug. 18, brigs Hiram Aliff, Johnson, for Navassa on the 12th ult.; James Ratchford, (Br.,) for Falmouth [illegible]; Nile, (Br.,) Handy, Port [illegible] 18th Aug.; schr. John Ferris, do. do. Hall, calm weather all the passage; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF A
Trunk Railroad
IN
NEW-YORK STATE,
PAYING
7 PER CENT. IN GOLD,
ARE OFFERED AT PAR.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, which will be 400 miles in its total length from New-York to Oswego, including the Auburn branch, has 150 miles of road already completed and in profitable operation on the Northern section, extending from the City of Oswego to Sidney Plains, where it intersects the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS

is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road, already controlling the local traffic of one of the most populous and fertile districts of the State, that its NET earnings, without the aid of through business, can hardly be less than 7 per cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds.

A STRONG POINT

in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, and BEHIND THE BONDS IS

A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000,

which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

THE BONDS.

They are issued in denominations of $1,000; may be either coupon or registered, at the option of the purchaser; bear seven per cent. gold interest, free of income tax, payable on the 1st of January and July in New-York City, and have twenty-five years to run to maturity.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rate of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Governments and other current securities taken on exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.
THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 800,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

KINDLING-WOOD.—HENKEN & GIESCHEN, dealers in Virginia Pine, Oak and Hickory, by the cord or load, sawed and split to order. Nos. 531 to 537 West 21st-st. Orders through mail promptly filled.

"RUSSIAN BRACES."
The best Suspenders ever worn.

New-York Tribune.

THE TRIBUNE'S WAR NEWS.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

From the Brooklyn Union of Yesterday.
THE TRIBUNE'S GREAT DISPATCHES.

It amazes us to witness the envy of certain journals at the TRIBUNE's brilliant and unprecedented telegrams from the seat of war. The TRIBUNE's triumph, instead of being made an occasion of disparagement by less fortunate but still enterprising rivals, ought to be everywhere acknowledged as a common honor to journalism at large. The TRIBUNE's dispatches from Gravelotte and Sedan, together with its report of the interview with Count Bismarck, are the three most important and successful achievements known in reportorial history. We may safely say that the two greatest newspapers ever printed in America were the two successive TRIBUNES which appeared on Monday and on Tuesday of the present week.

From the Boston Times.

The gentleman who describes the European battles for the New-York TRIBUNE has shown himself one of the ablest and most remarkable military writers of the age. The fact of his being near the head-quarters of the Prussian Army aids him materially in his work, as he evidently commands better sources of information than any other correspondent, probably because he possesses more of the confidence of the Prussian staff. His letters give evidence not only of the most graphic and vivid powers of description, but of a faculty of comprehending at a glance the military situation. This enables him to present a picture of a battle to the mind of the reader, which is the highest art of a writer.

From the Quincy Whig.

The enterprise of the New-York TRIBUNE in furnishing detailed news from the seat of war is without a parallel in the annals of journalism, either in Europe or America. Its issue of the 24th contained a four-column sketch of the battle of Gravelotte, which was written on the 18th, reached London on the 23d, and then was sent by cable to New-York so as to appear in THE TRIBUNE on the morning of the 24th. The cost of this single dispatch was $2,280 in gold.

From the Peoria Transcript.

Since the beginning of the European war, no newspaper in either Continent has shown more alertness, courage and enterprise in procuring news than the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Every other paper in this country has been more or less dependent upon the TRIBUNE for its details of the stirring events now going on.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.

The enterprise of the New-York TRIBUNE is a marvel in newspaper history. It is admitted that never before has anything like the war dispatches of the TRIBUNE appeared in New-York, London, Paris or Berlin. The papers are full of the details of the battle of Gravelotte, and the *Eagle* has given its share. This complete and graphic account of the last of the series of battles around Metz was written by the TRIBUNE's correspondent at the Prussian King's head-quarters. He witnessed the fight from the same elevated position on the field as that from whose summit the King, Bismarck and Von Moltke watched and directed it.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

It is said that TRIBUNES sold for $1 apiece in the Metropolis, on Saturday. They were worth it. The TRIBUNE has certainly every reason to feel proud. It has made a splendid exhibition of American newspaper enterprise, and nothing but petty jealousy will prevent any of its contemporaries from acknowledging it.

From the Bridgeton Chronicle.

It is no wonder that the TRIBUNE's large corps of correspondents in France and Germany daily furnish the fullest, most interesting, and trustworthy news from the seat of war. In this enterprise the New-York TRIBUNE is ahead of its competitors.

From the Chicago Post.

Since the beginning of the European war, the Prussians have not shown more alertness, enterprise and courage in battle than the New-York TRIBUNE has exhibited in obtaining and recording the news of the battle. The TRIBUNE has led the Press of the world as King William has led the soldiers of his realm. In fact, no other journal in America or England can be said to have had the news at all, except by receiving it from the TRIBUNE.

From the Adriance Times.

Taken as a specimen of newspaper enterprise, the work of the New-York TRIBUNE in giving to its readers—and for that matter the readers of all the other papers in the country—the admirable reports of the European war, is altogether without precedent, and is properly appreciated by all fair journals in the country, whatever their political bias.

From the Allentown (Penn.) Daily Chronicle.

For news of the war now raging in Europe, the whole country depends on the New-York TRIBUNE. It is known to be reliable. Its European correspondents are men of talent and of integrity, and the combined efforts of its immense corps of editors, correspondents, reporters, &c., including some of the best men in the country, have succeeded in placing the New-York TRIBUNE in the proud position it now holds as the leading journal of the United States.

From the New-Jersey Pioneer.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—This journal, already well known throughout the nation as the ablest and best edited periodical of our times, is making itself again, as it did in our late civil war, the leader in the matter of war dispatches, and the latest and most excellent war news generally. Its communications from the recent battle-fields of Woerth, Gravelotte, Rezonville, and Mars-la-Tour, have been full, explicit, and intensely interesting. We concede to this valuable and trustworthy journal, not only the meed of being the greatest newspaper in America, but the greatest and most able periodical of the world.

From the Waterbury American.

It is only putting in print the unanimous opinion of the intelligent public when we say the TRIBUNE has shown itself in its management, since the commencement of the war, head and shoulders above any other paper in the country. The TRIBUNE of Saturday, after giving the results of the battles during the previous two days, concluded with the remark that, in all human probability, McMahon had fought his last battle. Before the paper was dry from the press the news of the surrender had been received.

From the Springfield Republican of the 6th.

THE TRIBUNE glows a little in the great French events, and in its success in reporting them. It gives a list of "present objects of sympathy," in which it includes, 1. Napoleon III. 2. The tranquil infant. 3. The Rev. John S. C. Abbott. 4. The Parisians, when they got the news. 5. The *World* and *Times* of this City, when they got the news. 6. The Democrats who hoped to control the Irish vote by upholding a rotten and failing cause, and belittling a nation of gallant soldiers. We will add seventh: The editors who had to prepare the TRIBUNE's dispatches of Sunday evening for their papers.

From the Bellefontaine Press.

The enterprise of the New-York TRIBUNE is magnificent. It is the only newspaper in the United States fully represented by special correspondents with both Prussian and French Armies and at the leading capitals; and is the only paper receiving full special dispatches. It is in all respects the model American newspaper.

From the Zanesville (Ohio) Courier.

The enterprise of the TRIBUNE not only leaves all its New-York contemporaries in the shade, but strikes the London journals with despair. They haven't even yet begun to think of competing.

Complaints still come to us from friends who cannot buy THE TRIBUNE of news-dealers. The dealers are not wholly in the wrong. They increase their orders from day to day, but not sufficient to meet the constantly increasing demand. The better way is to order THE TRIBUNE in advance, either of the nearest news-stand or direct to this office, and you will be certain to receive it. In the mean time we will thank our friends who complain to state where they fail to find THE TRIBUNE, and we will endeavor to apply a remedy.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $4 per annum.
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ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c., 30c., 40c., 60c., and $1 per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2, $3 and $5 per line, according to position in the paper.

Terms cash, in advance. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.